PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
A BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
me and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam
B. a and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along
the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c.
&c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,858.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1909. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, VIÂ LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
23rd Oct.	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
30th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
6th Nov.	OCEANA	10810	.....	...
13th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	...
20th ,,	MALWA	10 983	.....	...
27th ,,	SALSETTE	16000	MACEDONIA	10,512
4th Dec.	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
18th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE	6200	MONGOLIA	1308
1910				
1st Jany.	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
8th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10000
15th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
22nd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10840
29th ,,	DELHI	8090	.....	...
5th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTEN	9921
12th ,,	INDIA	7911	.....	...
19th Feby.	SANTUA	11000	.....	...
26th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
12th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
19th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11060
26th ,,	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
2nd April.	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
9th ,,	MOOLTAN	10613	.....	...
16th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9055
30th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
6th May.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
13th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	...

This Steamer will proceed via Malta to PLYMOUTH and LONDON. Passengers for MARSEILLES transhipp at Port Said to the S. S. "INDIA."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 p. m., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 3 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea Rs. 518,,	Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1909.	Leave Karachi 1909.
C City of Athens	5594	Nov. 2	Nov. 16
A Trafford Hall	5321	,, 19	Dec. 3
C City of York	7705	,, 22	,, 8
C City of Glasgow	6457	Dec. 3	,, 18
B City of Madras	4684	,, 18	,, 29
C City of Manchester	6364	,, 14	Jan. 29 1910

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

REVISED PASSAGE RATES:

From Bombay or Karachi	1st Class. Surgeon and Stewardess.		2nd Class. only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.		All steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.	
	Single Rs.	Return Rs.	Single Rs.	Return Rs.	Single Rs.	Return Rs.
To Suez	413	627	319	463	347	517
,, Port said	446	677	352	512	380	572
,, Marseilles, Genoa or Naples	578	935	429	649	495	770
,, Liverpool	695	990	462	704	517	792
,, London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	853	*1135	489	*809	470	*930

*Return Journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038 Rs. 737, and Rs. 845, respectively.

The above rates include carriage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamers between Bombay and Karachi.

Reduction to Families, Tea Planters, Railway Servants, Missionaries, Nuns, Sisters of Mercy, Hospital Nurses, and Theatrical Coys.

THE CITY LINE has lately been strengthened by the addition of several new and fast steamers having the latest requisites for the comfort and welfare of passengers,

ELECTRIC FANS FREE.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL VIÂ PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Athens	5609	...	16th February
A. Trafford Hall	5321	2nd March	...
C. City of York	7705	22nd March	*19th March
A. City of Vienna	4872	6th April	...
C. City of Glasgow	6457	...	12th April
C. City of Calcutta	7512	25th April	*22nd April
C. City of Manchester	5544	...	7th May
A. Trafford Hall	5321	24th May	...
C. City of Karachi	5557	...	31st May
C. City of Benares	6738	...	15th June

*Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabin (From 18th February to 15th June 1910.)

For Passage and further Particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. El. Bates & Son's Agency.
(,, Killick, Nixon & Co., Agents).
KARACHI.— ,, Forbes Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPS.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 21st Oct.	9 a. m.	C Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri 22nd Oct.	6 a. m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 25th Oct.	11 a. m.	P.D. & C.M.,*

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvie.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 21st Oct. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on Monday, 25th Oct. calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "VIRAWAL," 3,360 tons, calling on or about the 23rd Oct.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

20th October, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	28th Oct., 1909
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	25th Nov., ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	23rd Dec., ,,
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	20th Jan., 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,150	X	17th Feb., ,,
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	17th Mar., ,,
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	14th Apr., ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST. TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	5th Nov. 1909,
CALEDONIEN	4,150	X	3rd Dec. ,,

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Act. Agent.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES Booked without charge.
BERTHS Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
AFRICA	4,719	G. Raicich	1st Nov. 1909
BOHEWIA	4,281	G. Gillhuber	16th ,, 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Dec. 1909
BREGENZ	4,000	A. de Petris	16th ,, 1909
AFRICA	4,719	G. Raicich	1st Jan. 1910
BOHEMIA	4,281	G. Gillhuber	16th ,, ,,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
F. FERDINAND	E. Nitsche	6,046	25th Oct. 1909,

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st February.
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petries	16th ,,
AFRICA	4719	G. Raicich	1st March
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st April
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th ,,
AFRICA	4719	G. Raicich	1st May
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
E. F. FERDINAND.	6046	B. Nitsche	22th January
PERSIA	5895	F. Giurgevich	28th February
VORWAERTS	6000	B. Belmars	23th March
NIPPON	6359	E. Tarabochia	25th April
AUSTRIA	7538	B. Cobol	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 395	to 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 577-8	,, 750 *
Single Class to London	,, 480	,, 635 *
Single Class to London and back	,, 767-8	,,1020*

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675	
Single Class to London	,, 545	to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	,, 865	to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY SHIPPING & PASSENGER AGENTS.

POST BOX 249, BOMBAY.

PACKAGES of all kinds without limit to size, shape or weight received and forwarded cheaply and quickly to all parts of the World prepaid or charged forward by the "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS."

Soldiers' private boxes forwarded by specially organised "SOLDIERS' EXPRESS SERVICE" with safety and economy.

Packages by both the above services delivered to the door of the addresses in England through Messrs. Carter Paterson & Co., Ld., Pickfords Ld., and Sutton & Co., for which firms we are Local Agents.

COUTTS & CO.,
HORNBY ROW,
Post Box 249,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £26,800,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,250,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

CENTENARY 1809-1909.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1908, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000.
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1908.

New Policies issued (net)	...5,890	for £.	1,519,377
New Premiums (1908)	...	,,	81,349
Annual Income	...	,,	1,406,762
Assets	...	,,	10,038,723

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances with or without Medical Examination. Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon, BOMBAY.

JEWELLERY.

Exclusive Novelties, Artistic and Distinctive in Design.

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JEWELLERY
WATCHES
CLOCKS
SILVER PLATE
ELECTRO-PLATE
WATCH REPAIRING
JEWELLERY REPAIRING
RE-PLATING.

English Chiming Clocks, and Reproductions from Old Styles, Chippendale, Sheraton, Etc.

FRENCH TRAVELLING CLOCKS
DINING and DRAWING ROOM CLOCKS, Etc.

EVERYTHING NEW AND UP-TO-DATE.

In Necklets, Pendants, Brooches, Bracelets, Scarf Pins, Lace Brooches in Pearl and Enamel or Fancy Stones.

Large Stock of UNSET STONES FOR MATCHING.

WE DO YOUR REPAIRS ON THE SPOT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... ,, 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Eyojun Port Arthur
Changchung	Lyons	Peking
Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Mukden	San Francisco
Hankow	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tieling
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank; Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager,

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

RAJAH BAHADUR MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, FORT, BOMBAY.

BRANCH OFFICE is now OPENED at MUMBADEVI.

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	..... ,, 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq., (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States)	Saigon
Calcutta	Kwala Lempor (Do.)	Shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Samarang	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J GREIG,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, including delivery.

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper-storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having cane-boxes arranged and built in the Hagtial style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 453, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

PEARSE & CO.,

Apollo Street,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR.

LEADING CONFECTIONERS, CATERERS & BAKERS.

Breakfast, Tiffin, Dinner.
Dinner-a la-Carte.
Select Bill of Fare.
Best Wines and Spirits.

STEAM BAKERY, MARINE LANE.

BREAD BAKED TWICE A DAY.

Kiln-dried Flour, The Best Household Flour in 7 lb. tins.
Cabin and Crew Biscuits.
Prices on Application.

STANDING REPUTATION
OVER 37 YEARS.
UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

Have just Received a Consignment of the Famous

SAN PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

San Pellegrino Water is an organically pure table water, pleasantly fresh to the palate.

It is most efficacious in the cure of uric acid, gout, gravel and catarrh of the digestive tracts.

50,00,000 bottles were exported in 1908.

Now obtainable at

MONGINI BROTHERS.

Case of 50 large bottles	...	...	Rs. 31-12
1 Dozen bottles	...	...	Rs. 8-8

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit of Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° ,, ,,
Monkey 125° ,, ,,
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Bombay Gazette
SPECIAL CHRISTMAS NUMBER

To be issued in December.

Among the many features of this publication will be the following

ORIGINAL STORIES:

AFTER MANY YEARS,
By G. R. Sims.

THE GUEST AT THE INN,
By David Lyall.

MR. TOVEY'S CHRISTMAS EVE,
By Tom Gallon.

NORTH FOR CHRISTMAS,
By John Strange Winter.

CHRISTMAS IN MANY LANDS,
By William Le Queux.

THREE AND A CHRISTMAS TREE,
By Justin McCarthy.

ON EARTH PEACE,
By the Queen of Roumania.

COLONEL BAIGENT,
By Q.

THE WANDERER,
By Dorothea Deakin.

THE GREY LADY OF LAKESIDE,
By E. Everett Green.

The Number will contain many Illustrations and the following Special Attractions:—

Louis Wain's Cat Pictures.

Chuckles in Chalk by Percy French.

Christmas Conundrums,

Cookery and Dont's.

Edgar Lander's Humorous Sketches.

George Robey on Pantomimes.

New Puzzles.

N.B.—A number of pages will be reserved for advertisements. Applications for space should be sent early to the Manager,

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.
HUGHES TOWN ROAD,
(Near the Station),
SECUNDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 557, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Under the Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY!

Maurice E. Bandmann presents

THE BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY

In the following Successes.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
THE MERRY WIDOW.

Friday, Oct. 22nd.—HAVANA.
In Aid of the B. D. Petit's Parsee General Hospital.
Saturday, Oct. 23rd.—THE GAY GORDONS.
Monday and Tuesday, 25th and 26th October
AND
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
(Reappearance of the Popular Comedian,
HARRY COLE,
and New Artists direct from London.
The Furore of London
THE ARCADIANS.
Wednesday, October 27th and Thursday, 28th,
OUR MISS GIBBS.
Friday, 29th October,
THE BELLE OF NEW YORK.
Saturday, Last Night.—THE KING OF CADONIA.

Prices, Rs. 5, 3 and Re. 1.
Boxes, Rs. 50, 40 and 30.
Plan at S. ROSE & Co.

NOTICE.—The last Local Train will leave Church Gate Station, at 0-45 each night during the Company's stay.

TO-NIGHT
AT THE Y. M. C. A.
"TISSOT'S NEW TESTAMENT PICTURES."
LANTERN LECTURE
BY
Rev. R. O. JENKINS, B. Sc.
ADMISSION ... { Non-members, As. 4. Members, As. 2.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Nowera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag.-Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD

Subscribed Capital.....	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	,, 17,55,000
Reserve Fund.....	,, 1,80,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 15,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund .....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

AMOY	HONGKONG	RANGOON
BANGKOK	KOBE	SAIGON
BATAVIA	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA	SINGAPORE
CANTON	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA
COLOMBO	NEW YORK	TIENTSIN
FOOCHOW	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG	PENANG	YLOILO
HANKOW		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Established over a Century.

GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM
Telephone No. 1578.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furnishers on sale or Hire, inspection respectfully invited.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). First insertion:—12 annas first 24 words, 4 annas per extra line.

Subsequent insertions:—2 annas per line.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10; Single Copy, Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer unequalled expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED by Supervisor with experience in P. W. D. and Railways. Apply to W. G., care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4¼d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates, Price Re. 1. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office

GOULD & CO., 91, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, SUPPLIERS of good and reliable Servants, Forwarding, Commission and House Agents, Loan and Estate Brokers. Private Loans on personal and other approved security arranged with strict privacy.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 495, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE, A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes arranged and built in the English style located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstall on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 401, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as for the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 2 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 1 must be paid in advance.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resume of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 2 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars. Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Break fast As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

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ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 498, c/o. Bombay Gazette" Office

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Re 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

TEN RUPEES REWARD.—Offered for return of TAME GREEN PARROT, speaks clearly "Good Morning" Etc, Whistles. Ripple calls will perch on hand if extended to it. P. MORGAN, Indo-British Institution.

THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 19A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a qualified LADY DOCTOR, for charge of Diamond Jubilee Female Hospital, Radhanpur (First Class Native State). Apply stating degree, caste, age and previous experience, with salary expected and testimonials. Prospects good for a competent Lady. Present appointment probationary subject to confirmation, if satisfaction is given. Apply ADMINISTRATOR, Radhanpur State.

WANTED.—An active and intelligent Parsee or Hindu ASSISTANT, for outdoor work principally. Apply stating age, qualifications and salary expected to Box No. 2576, care of this Paper.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? with LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—WARNES & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Blüthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY,
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. H. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6

"Apply The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

MOTOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in this Column, not exceeding one inch, will be inserted on payment of Re. 1 per insertion. "Pro rata" for extra space occupied. Replies will be sent to all Advertisers Free.

F. I. A. T.
THE NEW
12-14 H. P.
Royal Automobile Club Rating 15-6 H. P.
LIVE AXLE
F. I. A. T.

THE TOWN CAR DE LUXE OF THE SEASON.
ECONOMICAL in up-keep.
PETROL consumption 25 miles to the gallon.
RELIABLE and easy to handle.
LIGHT on tyres.
ACCURATE in constructing, accordingly accessible.

THE NEW 12-14 Horse Power
F. I. A. T.
Chassis has 4 speeds forward with reverse and is fitted with forced lubrication and all the most up-to-date improvements known in motor design.

PRICE—English list price plus cost of importation.

For detailed specification prices and all particulars apply to the

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LD.,
P. O. Box 195, P. O. Box 298,
BOMBAY. CALCUTTA.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Begs to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
DE DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats...	1,000
Do. —9 H.P., 4 seats	2,600
WOLSELEY.—8 H.P., 4 seats	1,700
Do. —12-14 H.P., 7 seats...	For offers.
ORLEANS.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
HORBICK.—14-16 H.P., 4 seats	3,500
PANHARD.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
BIANCHI.—25-30 H.P., 5 seats	5,000
De. DION.—9 H.P., 4 seats...	2,100
REO—18 H.P., 5 seats	For offers.
BEAUFORT—8 H.P., 3 seats	2,100

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

Training of men as chaffeurs a speciallity.

CARS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.,
1 BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET
(Opposite Lipton's).

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

J. & R. TENNENT'S
PILSENER BEER,
The best Refresher in India.

Insist upon having the original Brand.

Refuse Substitutes.

To be had of all WINE DEALERS.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Sole Agents for
"GOLF" Brand
PILSENER BEER,
The Lightest Beverage Obtainable
Retail from
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL
allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Our highest grade English-made
Coventry Cycles,
warranted five to ten years, described direct from the factory to anyone on approval at the lowest manufacturers' prices.
LATEST MODELS **£3.10 to £9**
Coaster Hubs, best makes of Tyres, Grubbs Inverted Lever Alm. Brakes, variable gears and all latest improvements.
PACKED AND DELIVERED FREE
Cash or on the Times Deferred System.
Large profits to be made by
Active Agents.
Write at once, using nearest postage, for free art catalogues and our special offer on sample machine.
MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. 323, LIVERPOOL.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. Since 1829.
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure You get WILKINSON'S
N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus
Thomas Wilkinson
are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid Impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

GARLICK & Co.
SOLE AGENTS FOR SHANKS & CO.

LARGE STOCKS: CLOSETS, BASINS, SINKS, URINALS, FLUSHING TANKS, ETC.

JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.
Head Office: BOMBAY.
Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.
INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE
Empire of India Life Office
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY
Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the
ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET
To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.
THE PREMIUMS
are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,00 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.
Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from
E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS Re. 1
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Re. 1
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness, Re. 1-8,
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B P. As. 4
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemical pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the hurry and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty digestion, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up to the system generally, it soon tells the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poor, thin, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and permeates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order 3/- from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, S.W. Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

"CHALLENGE."
GALVANIZED STEEL.
WINDMILLS.
The most Economical and Efficient on the Market.

Prices and full particulars on Application.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily for 1 week.—Six insertions. Rs. 1 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.
Thrice a week.—Three insertions. Rs. 1-8 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.
Twice a week.—Two insertions. Rs. 1-12 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.
Once only.—Rs. 2 per inch of 8 lines.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

CANVASSER, for securing Advertisements for the *Bombay Gazette*. Liberal Commission to smart and energetic man.

Apply—
BUSINESS MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.

ABOUT 4,000 square feet of OFFICE ROOM over the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Parry Smith & Co., open to West, North and East. Rent Rs. 350.

Particulars from:—
LEACH & WEBORNY,
Rampart Row,
Bombay.

GUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Fortacntal,
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, Inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARUKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.
A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription, Rate.	Discount, Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 2 8
Half-yearly ...	,, 13 12	,, 1 12
Quarterly ...	,, 7 8	,, 0 14
Monthly ...	,, 2 8	,, 0 5

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 3 0
Half-yearly ...	,, 20 0	,, 1 8
Quarterly ...	,, 10 0	,, 0 14
Monthly ...	,, 3 15	,, 0 5

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

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First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 0-6 Per Inch.
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Minimum charge ...	...	0-6 do.

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For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly...	,, 7	,, 9
Quarterly	,, 4	,, 5

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 19TH OCT. 09.] [BOMBAY, 20TH OCT. 09.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	82 5/8		1/8
2½ do. Rentes	98	1/4	
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	87 9/16	1/16	
3½ do. Govt Securities....	63 1/4		un chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	23 9/16	1/16	
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 5/8	1/16	
Silver in New York	51	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·17		un chgd
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·44		un chgd
do. do. do. New York.	4·86 1/4	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate,	4	Since 11th inst.	
do Short London Bills	3 7/8		un chgd
3 months' sight.			
do. Indian Bank Bills	3 3/4		un chgd
6 months' sight...			
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4		un chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3/8		un chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 1/2		1/8
do. 7-day Market Loans...	2 3/4	1/4	
Bar Gold (per oz.).....	77/9 3/4		un chgd

*Closing Tone of Silver—Dull.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). 1s. 3 29-32d. unchgd.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots	Dull, steady.
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Steady.
Total Sales ...	7,000 bales*

Sold on Speculation and for Export .....
Imports 51,000

Mid-Americans ...	7·47+01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	10 1-4 unchgd

*Called 1,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
7·22 +01	7·19 +01	7·19 +01	7·19 +01
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
7·18 +01	7·18 +01	7·18 +01	7·17 +01	7·17 +01

NEW YORK :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	1,14,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	1,05,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ...	25,000 ,,
Do to Continent	19,000 ,,

Spot Cotton—14·15+05
Futures—Month of Dec. 13·72+08 } Advanced early on unfavorable cables and declined later partially under realizing.
Do. do. March 13·85+05 }
NEW ORLEANS:—
Spot Cotton—13 1-2 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Dec. 13·65+05
Do. do. Mar. 13·85+03
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C.I.F.—40 1-4—Oct.-Nov.—Hall—Buyers.
Tone of Wheat.—Easier.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—37 1-2 Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Easier.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—38 3-8 Dec.-Jan.—Done—Easier.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet but steady.
LINSEED :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 55 7-8 Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Done.
Tone of Linseed.—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine La Plata 54—Oct.-Nov.—Hamburg—Value.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 8 1-8 unchgd.
SUGAR :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13s. 8 1-1d.
Months of Shipment—November-December.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Dull.
RUBBER :—
Para Rubber—2s. 10 1-2d.—Value.
ARRIVALS :—
"Blue Cross."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [20TH OCT. 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Bundle Sov ...	5,250	Jeddah ...	S. & H. Bassam.
1 Bag Rupees	4,000	Mhowa ...	M. Coorjee.
1 Parcel Silver ...	13	London ...	Hongkong Bank.
2 Parcels Silver..	10	London ...	Yokohama Bank.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 18th October, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	55	61,809
B. B. & C. I. Railway	44	52,086

FINANCIAL.

BANK RATES:—

Bank of England...	4 per cent.	from 14th Oct.
Bank of Bengal ...	4 per cent.	,, 30th Sept.
Bank of Bombay...	3 per cent.	,, 15th July.
Bank of Madras ...	4 per cent.	,, 20th July.

MONEY :—
The cash balance of the Bank of Bengal has decreased by Rs. 35 lakhs. No change has been made in its official rate of interest.
EXCHANGE :—
The Exchange Market is quiet. Quotations are 1s. 4 1-32d. to 1s. 4d. for telegraphic Transfers, 1s. 4 1-32d. Bank Demand, and 1s. 4 9-32d. for 3 months' sight Credit Bills. Far Eastern rates are quiet.
We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 1-32d. to 1-4d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	170 1-2
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	139
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	123 1-2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	171 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The Government Paper market opened at 94 9 16 for the settlement on 2nd November, and improved to 94 5-8, at which there were sellers at the close. Ready Paper kept in demand at a premium of 3-16 per cent. A trifling business only is reported. The opening rates in Calcutta were advised as 94 5-8 for ready and 94 1-2 forward delivery in a month.
We quote :—

Cash ...	Rs.	94-13 } Sellers.
1st Settlement ...	,,	94-10 }

BULLION—
Reuter reports a rise of 1-16d. in the Silver Market in London, the quotations now being, respectively, 23 9-16 and 23 5-8, for ready and forward delivery in 2 months. The tone of the market at the close was dull. The rise was due to the purchases by China. The New York rate was up 1-8 cent at 51. Our local market opened at 59-8, ex-duty, for ready as well as November delivery, and remained quiet but steady at that level throughout the day. A small business only was transacted to-day.
The following are the closing prices for Gold Bars :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	2	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	6
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	9
Silver ex Duty—Ready	59	8	0a
Ditto 1st Settlement	59	8	0a
Ditto 2nd Settlement	59	11	0a

a Quiet but steady

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—
There was little change in the market on opening this morning, though the tone was somewhat steadier. Later on, however, owing to a limited demand, prices were easier and at Colaba, the market was distinctly weaker and rates gave way further. Only a very moderate business was put through and rates close as under in a quiet market.
A small business has been done is ready Bengals by exporters and mills.
QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach	193	Mar. 1910.
Good M. G. Broach ...	175	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	261	Jan. 1910
Fine M. G. Damanganam-Pulgaon	252	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Khanganm-Akola ...	247-8	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti	247-8	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	234	,, ,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	228	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	226	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	225	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	227	Dec. 1909.
Do. do. ...	238	Nov. 1909.
F. G. M. G. Bengals ...	207 1-2	Jan. 1910.
Good Westerns ...	263	Apl-May ,,
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	274	,, ,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	28,000 ,,

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
7·20 —02	7·18 —01	7·17 —02	7·17 —02
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
7·16 —02	7·16 —02	7·16 —02	7·16 —02	7·15 —02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is strong with a fair business doing.
We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	9 6 6	E. T.
Oct.-Nov....	,,	9 13 0	R. T.
April-May	,,	8 12 0	R. T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is quiet with little doing.
We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs.	6 12 0	E. T.
Ready Yellow ,, ...	,,	7 4 0	,,
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	,,	7 2 0	,,
Brown Delhi, April-May ...	,,	7 3 0	R. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs.	43 8 0	
White Khandeish	,,	46 0 0	
Black Kutni	,,	33 8 0	

Tone—Easier.
POPPYSEED :—

October-Nov.	Rs.	9 8 0	E. T.

Tone—Quiet but steady.
CASTORSEED :—

Ready	Rs.	33 0 0	
October-Nov	,,	6 11 0	
April-May	,,	6 5 0	

Tone—Steady.
COTTONSEED :—

Ready	Rs.	23 0 0	
Dec.-Jan....	,,	22 12 0	

Tone—Steady.
GROUNDNUTS :—

Jan.-Feb.	Rs.	39 0 0	

Tone,—Quiet but steady
LINSEED :—

October-Nov.	Rs.	6 1 0	R.T.

Tone—Steady.
WHEAT :—
The market is steady with a moderate demand.
We quote :—

White Delhi, October	Rs.	5 14 6	E. T.
White-Delhi, April-May ...	,,	5 7 0	,,
White Soft Red	,,	37 0 0	

YARNS.
Business is reported in 10's at 6 7-32 annas. The market continues steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

BANKS :—

Bombay	1500
India	69 1-2
Indian Specie	8½ 1-2
Bank of Burma	113

MILLS :—

David ... ... —	417 1-2
Kohinoor...	735
Manockji Petit	3,397 1-2
New Great Eastern	202 1-2

PRESSES :—

New Benar	585
New Mofussil	795

MISCELLANEOUS :—

Budham Pile & Co	138
Bamankua Manganese	10
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Ordinary	98 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference	151 1-2
Bombay Flour Mill	975
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary...	345
Colaba Land and Mill	1,140
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	18 1-2
Telephone Co.	31

RAILWAYS :—

Tapti-Valley...	440

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	6,173	bales.
Wheat	6,534	cwts.
Linseed	4,322	,,
Rapeseed	539	,,
Gingellyseed	7,237	,,
Poppyseed...	1,077	,,
Groundnuts	130	,,
Castorseed	5,437	,,
Rice	1,451	,,
Myrabollams	1,285	,,
Cottonseed	5,038	,,
Mowrasseed...	784	,,
Gram	5,118	,,
Jowar	94	,,
Maize	7,382	,,

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 20.
Wednesday evening.—3 1-2 per cent. Government Paper is quoted at 94-10.
Shares.—Coal.—Darabani is at 10 3-4; Equitable (Ord), at 36 1-2; Kosooda and Nyandee, at 28 1-4.
Jute.—Kankinarrah Co. (Ord) is at 133 1-2.

London Quotations.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by special cablegram, dated London, 20th October :—

Mines.	Share.	Paid up	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold...	£ 1	Os.	£0 11 6	£0 12 9
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£ 1	7s. 6d.	£0 6 0	£0 7 3
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£ 10	...	£0 8 6	£0 10 3
Champion Reefs...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 9 0	£0 10 0
Hosur Gold	£ 1	15s. 4d	Nil	£0 0 3
Dec. G. F. Dev ...	£ 1	5s. Od.	Nil	£0 0 3
Dhar. Gold Mines.	£ 1	£1	£0 0 0	£0 1 0
Dharwar Reefs ...	£ 1	£1	£0 0 9	£0 1 6
G. F. Mysore	£ 1	£1	£0 2 3	£0 3 6
Glenrock, Ind.....	10s.	9s. 9d.	Nil	Nil
G. F. Dharwar ...	£ 1	£1	£0 0 14	£0 0 6
Hutti	£ 1	£1	£0 16 3	£0 18 9
Hyderabad Dec ...	£ 3	£3	£2 2 6	£2 7 6
Kempinkte New...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 6	£0 0 9
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£5 10 0	£5 12 6
Mysore Reef Ord..	£ 1	£1	£0 0 4½	£0 0 9
Mysore West	£ 1	19s.	£0 0 9	£0 1 6
Mysore Wynsad...	£ 1	19s.	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
N Anantapur			£0 11 6	£0 12 6
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 0 0	£1 11 3
Ooregum (Ord) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 1 6	£1 3
Ooregum (Pref) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 11 9	£1 13 3
Burma Roby Mo...	£ 1	12s.	£0 7 0	£0 8 0
Burma Oil (Ord)...			£4 7 6	£4 12 6
Sangli Mines Ld...	£ 1	1s.	Nil	Nil
D N Mysore Mang.	£ 1	£1	Nil	Nil
New Shimoga G. F.		12s. 6d.	£0 0 6	£0 2 0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

ALLEN—October 9, at Budnur, Betul District, C. P., to Mr. and Mrs. C. H. P. Allen, of a daughter.
FINNIS—October 11, at Ness Villa, Simla, the wife of Major J. F. Finnis, 53rd Sikhs F F., of a son.
HENNIKER—October 12, at Shillong, the wife of F. C. Henniker, I.C.S., of a daughter.
INNES—October 15, at Lyndhurst Mussoorie, the wife of H. d'A Innes, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WIDDICOMBE—PEARSE—October 7, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, Edward Parnell Widdicombe, son of Mr James Widdicombe of Totnes, Devon, to Theresa Josephine Murray-Pearse, the Willows, Cheltenham, daughter of late Captain G. J. Pearse, 16th Bengal Lancers.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 34m.; Sun sets, 6h. 13m.; High water, 2·32m., 2·12s.; Low water, 8·12m., 8·15s. Municipal Standing Committee, 4·10 p.m.
Bandmann's Opera Company, "A Waltz dream," Empire Theatre.
Trafalgar day.
Y. M. C. A. Lecture, 9·15 p.m.

Maxim : "It is a miserable kind of dependence to rely on another's credit."

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, October 21.—Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, annual ordinary and extraordinary general meeting, 3 Tamarind Lane, Fort. Golf, 5th "Forty Two" Medal. Bandmann's Opera Company, "The Merry Widow," Empire Theatre.
Friday, October 22.—Bandmann's Opera Company, "Havana," Empire Theatre. The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Mantua" due to arrive at 5 a.m.
Saturday, October 23.—Bombay Gymkhana Athletic Sports. Bandmann's Opera Company "The Gay Gordons," Empire Theatre. Freare's Entertainment.
Sunday, October 24.—Sun rises, 6h. 36m.; Sun sets, 6h. 10m; High water, 7·8m., 7·27s.; Low water, 0·3m.; 1·56s.
Monday, October 25.—Bombay University Senate, 5·45 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 36m.; Sun sets, 6h. 10m.; High water, 8·10m., 8·36s.; Low water, 1·32m., 2·29s.
Tuesday, October 26.—Sun rises, 6h. 36m.; Sun sets, 6h. 9m.; High water, 9·1m., 9·32s.; Low water, 2·34m., 3·18s.

BOMBAY MILLS.—The Matunga Cotton Mill is closed indefinitely for want of cotton. The Jubilee Mill has posted up a notice closing indefinitely for want of cotton from the 1st November.

LEPROSY AND CATHOLIC CHARITY :—This will be the subject of a lecture to be delivered by the Rev. Albert Rembold, S. J., on Saturday the 23rd instant, at 6 p. m. in the Barretto School compound, Cavel, Kalbadevi. Rev. Dr. Demonte, D. D., will preside.

RELIGION OF RECONCILIATION.—Prof. T. L. Vaswani, M. A., of Karachi, will deliver a lecture on "Religion of Reconciliation," at 6·30 p.m. to-day, in the Wilson College Hall, under the presidency of Prof N. G. Wolinker. The lecture is open to the Public.

FALL FROM A HEIGHT—On Tuesday evening, a Hindu labourer, named Hero Luxman, aged 30, employed in the B.S. N. Co's Patent slip at Mazagon, was standing on a scaffolding of the s.s. "Mahanadi" when he lost his balance and fell from a height of about 14 feet to the ground. He was picked up in an unconscious state and died shortly afterwards.

THE BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Under the auspices of the Educational Department of the Bombay Y. M. C. A., a Lantern Lecture will be given to-day at the Central Y.M.C.A. at 9·15 p.m. on the subject of "Tissot's New Testament Pictures." The lecturer will be the Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc.

ADDRESS OF CONGRATULATION.—The members of the Century Club assembled in large number on Saturday evening to present an address of congratulation to Mr. Dwarkadas Gordhandas, of the firm of Messrs. Mulji Jaitha & Co., on his being made a Justice of the Peace. Rao Bahadur Vissanji Khimji, a public-spirited citizen, belonging to the same community as the recipient of the honour, was called to the chair, and eloquently expatiated on the claims which the Mulji Jaitha family had established upon their gratitude and esteem. Mr. Dwarkadas made a suitable acknowledgment, and the proceedings terminated with the distribution of flowers.

JAMNAGAR NEWS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMNAGAR, 18th October.

THE weather recently has been hot but seasonable. One cannot, however, help feeling that a change has now set in. There is a sharpness in the morning air that betokens the approach of the cool weather. It is interesting incidentally to note that we have had more than sufficient rain. We are in sight of a bumper Bajri and Juvari crop, and although it is impossible at present to state with any degree of precision what the out-turn will be, people are quite hopeful of a record crop. The cotton crop promises to be a luxuriant and early one.
His Highness the Maharaja Jamsaheb, being on friendly relations, with H H. the Maharaja of Cutch, celebrated the birthday of grandson to H. H. the Maharao of Cutch with great pomp and festivity on Wednesday last.
High Highness is in his sound health, and seems to be always busy with State business. His Highness is a kind master but a strict ruler. All the State affairs are systematically and promptly administered by His Highness. The internal administration is ably managed by the State officers under the direct supervision of His Highness.
His Highness is "At home" on every Sunday. He feels no restaint in freely moving and conversing with State officers and the gentry. Consequently His Highness has won the hearts of all.
The Jamnagar people now seem to learn and appreciate His Highness' western knowledge and good qualities. In one of His Highness' speeches lately delivered, he observed, that he had the good of his people always at heart. This sentiment is appreciated to the full and consequently we enjoy the benefits derived from the able administration by His Highness the Maharaja Jamsaheb.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

At a sitting of the Insolvency Court to-day the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshah Davar presided.

RE ALLADIN MITHA.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained six weeks' adjournment. The learned Counsel said that the rule taken out by the insolvent had to be served on the creditor, who was at Karachi where the courts were closed for the Divali holidays.

RE ARDESHIR JIWANJI KERAWALLA AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvents, applied for and obtained two months' extension of time to file the schedule. The learned Counsel said that both the insolvents were in England where the official trustee was winding up the estate.

RE KUNJBIHARI RABINARAYEN.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalwad, for a creditor, applied for a rule to sit aside the revocation of the adjudication order.
His Lordship granted the rule applied for.

RE DAMODAR PREMJI SHAH AND OTHERS.

The insolvents appeared in person and applied for an extension of the interim order.
Mr. Rustam D. N. Wadia for a creditor opposed the application and said that the insolvents had done nothing.
His Lordship granted two months' extension.

RE ARDESHIR RUSTOMJI KAPADIA.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual interim order.

RE MOHANLAL JEEBAND SHAH.

Mr. Mankare, for the insolvent, applied for three months' interim order.
Mr. Rustam D. N. Wadia, for creditor, opposed the application.
His Lordship granted three months.

RE-PRANVALABH DAYALDAS.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual interim order.

RE KANA KERA.

This insolvent appeared in person and applied for an interim order.
Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for a creditor, opposed the the application and said that the insolvent had received Rs. 1,500 from Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., and had not accounted for the same.
His Lordship refused the application.

RE SORABJI RATTANJI SUBEDAR.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. The learned Counsel said that one of the judgment creditors had not been served.
His Lordship granted a fortnight's provisional interim order.

RE CURSETJI JAMSETJI CHANDANA.

On the application of Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia the insolvent was given two months' interim order.

RE LAKHMIDAS PARSHOTAMDAS JAVERI.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual interim order.

RE VASSUMULL KHETUMULL.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, applied for the insolvent applied for an extension of the interim order with leave to serve notices and amend the schedule.
His Lordship granted the application.

RE RANCHODDAS DEVJI.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent applied for leave to join the insolvents others partners, who had filed separate schedules.
His Lordship granted the application.

RE-MANEKJI PESTONJI TALATI.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia applied for the usual rule nisi for the first hearing.
His Lordship granted the application.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges : Mancherji Jehangir Khambatta, William Nathan Gibbs, Joseph Anthony Rodrigues, Joseph Peter Noronha, Chinapa Sayana, Cassam Jethar, Jiwan Mulji, Rajana Lingays, Albemarle Dare Conner, Anandrao Vinayek, Joaquim Santana Gonsalves, Joseph John Lobo, TukaramRaghunath, Ibrahim Abdulla, Francis Phillipa Carvalho, Henry Nooman.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

ALLEGED CAUSING HURT.

Sub-Inspector O'Brien charged one Tribhuvan Purshotam with causing hurt to Hassan Mia Adam. Mr. Balubhai T Desai, Pleader, defended the accused. The complainant's case was that on 9th instant he was going along Bhuleshwar Road, when he saw the accused running from the opposite direction, followed by a Memon who was shouting "Thief, thief." He tried to catch the accused, when the latter stabbed him on the left shoulder with some instrument which he had in his hand. The complainant was taken to the hospital for treatment. The accused was eventually arrested. Questioned, the complainant replied that he was willing to compound the case. His Worship marked the case as compounded and discharged the accused.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 21st October.

670 INSTRUCTIONS OFFICERS.

There will be an Instruction Parade for Officers on Friday the 22nd instant at 6 p. m. at the Saluting Battery, Apollo Bunder.
Dress.—Plain clothes.

671 INSTRUCTIONS.

The Gun Layers and Range Takers Class will be held on Saturday the 23rd instant at 5 p. m. at the Saluting Battery, Apollo Bunder, all Gun Layers and Range Takers are requested to attend.
Dress.—Plain clothes.

672 GENERAL MEETING B. V. A. RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A General Meeting of the B. V. A. Rifle Association will be held at Messrs. Mongini Brothers Restaurant on Monday next the 25th instant at 7 p.m. All members of the Corps, interested in shooting, are requested to attend.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 21th October.

435.—Detail for the week ending 23rd instant.
To-day Thursday 21st instant.—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy parade ground at 8 a.m.
II. "I" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3·45 p.m.
III. "A" Coy. Parade at the Town Customs House at 5·30 p. m.
Dress.—Drill Order, Mufti.
IV. "F" Coy. Parade at St. Mary's College, Byculla, at 8·30 p.m.
Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.
Friday 22nd inst.—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4 p.m.
II "K" Coy. (John Cannon School) Parade on Coy parade ground at 3·30 p. m.
III. All Recruits of the Current Season to parade at Headquarters at 6·30 p. m.
436.—The new Forage Caps are ready for issue.
Members are requested to draw them at once and to return their old caps at the time of issue.
437.—Musketry—Saturday 23rd instant—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be reserved for practice for the Viceroy's Cup Competition.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-5 a. m.
The Competition will take place on Sunday the 24th instant.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-45 a. m.
438.—Parade—Monday 25th instant.—"G." Coy. Parade at the Gymkhana at 7-30 a. m.
Dress—Drill Order, Uniform.
439.—Transfer.—No. 6588 Vol. R. J. Lee is transferred from "A" to "E" Coy. with effect from this date.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

POONA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

New Magazine.

A Magazine, which promises well has been started by the Poona Agricultural College, Dr. Harold H. Mann, the Principal, writes the following foreward to the first number:—
The establishment of a magazine which shall circulate chiefly if not entirely, among the past and present students of a single College is an event which at least demands explanation. And this is especially the case when the College is of recent date, has as yet, only a limited number of students, and represents largely professional interests of a very special kind. But the justification is not far to seek. The development of agricultural education represented by the Poona Agricultural College is certainly recent, but it is the outcome of a movement which has long been growing, and from which year by year greater and greater results have been expected.
To explain the present position it is necessary to go back a good many years. In 1876 to 1878 there occurred what, so far as a large part of the Bombay Presidency is concerned, was perhaps the most severe famine of the nineteenth century. After it was over, a very careful consideration was made as to the many causes which had produced such a terrible disaster. Many reasons were given, some of them of immediate and some of more remote importance : of the latter the ignorance of the cultivators of any methods of agriculture except those which had descended from their forefathers was considered to be one ; the ignorance of agriculture of any kind by those responsible for the administration of the rural districts was felt to be another. Both of these could modified by education, and as a beginning it was determined to start agricultural classes at the Poona College of Science.
The beginning was small : the standard of work required was low : the course was a purely theoretical one. But from that beginning there has arisen the present development of Agricultural College at Poona, and also the whole of agricultural education in the Bombay Presidency.
Little by little, so far as the College was concerned, the development took place. The original scope of the course was extended, and made more practical. Then the Bombay University was induced, in 1886, to associate itself with agricultural education by instituting a Diploma in Agriculture. This involved a three years course for matriculated students of the University. Again in 1899, the University further encouraged the development by offering an agricultural degree-Licentiate in Agriculture (L. Ag.) demanding at the same time a higher standard of general education for admission to the course and a much more practical knowledge of agriculture than had been required before. And again, quite recently our University has shown in a still greater measure its conception of the importance of agricultural training and has established the degree of 'Bachelor of Agriculture' (B. Ag.) thus placing Agriculture on a level with any other line of study in the University.
In the meantime the course has become popular. Year by year the number of agricultural students increased until it became too large for the accommodation at the Poona College of Science, and in 1905 it was resolved to establish a new college at Poona, to be called the Poona Agricultural College,—to furnish it with a site and buildings second to none in the Presidency,—and thus to give an importance to the study of the greatest Indian industry which its position would seem to demand. A fine site of nearly one hundred and fifty acres was acquired, and buildings were designed. Something of the character of the latter may be judged by the frontispiece to the present number of the magazine, which shows the Chemistry and Physics block, the only part of the College yet finished.
Thus the formation of the College has at last been consumated, and the most evident result so far has been the growth of an enthusiasm for the subject and an urgent desire to take an active share in the future agricultural development of the country on the part of both past and present students. It was, therefore, resolved at a College meeting held in June 1909 to establish a magazine, issued from the College, and circulating among past and present students, which should give an account of what is being done in connection with agricultural improvement in the Bombay Presidency, and more particularly of what the past students of the College are doing in this direction. To this would be added an account of the present life of the College and of its activities.
It is evident from this scheme that the magazine is to be largerly professional. Almost all the matter is intended to relate directly or indirectly to agriculture. More than this, as far as possible, the bulk of the magazine will consist of actual experiences, and accounts of what is going on, which have come within the personal experience of the writers. The scientific and practical work done at the Agricultural College and in the Bombay Agricultural Department will usually be summarised,—and so a means be found of bringing the whole of the past and present students into touch with the present day efforts at agricultural development. Such a programme, it seems to me, is one which cannot fail to give a magazine of very considerable interest and value.
Such is the College, and such the idea of the magazine. In sending forth the first number I feel that its primary purpose is to unite in one band the past and present students of the College, all of whom are enthusiasts in the cause of agricultural improvement, and to make each one feel it incumbent upon him to take a share, however small, in bringing about that improvement. Beyond and above this, I cherish a hope that some of the materials here published, and the experiences described may be found useful to others, and so the magazine be actually itself of value for the improvement and development of Indian agriculture.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Hall, Sir Sassoon David presiding
The Commissioner in a letter stated that serious complaints had been received about the deficiency of water supply to the bungalows on Worli Hill. At present these properties were supplied with water by the 6" main in Worli Road but owing to the great draw-off for supply to Mills and properties on the lower level this main was incapable of supplying the wants of properties on the Hill. The remedy for the complaints was the provision of a separate main for supplying water to the properties situated on the Hill to be fed directly from the 24" Tulsi main for certain hours of the day. He forwarded a plan showing the proposed 4" main and a detailed estimate of the cost amounting to Rs. 18,000 and requested the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to the carrying out of the work and to its cost being met from Surplus Loan and other Balances Provision had been made in the above estimate for stand-post fire hydrants along Ferguson Road.
The Committee resolved to make a recommendation to the Corporation that the sanction asked for be granted.

THE ASIATIC QUESTION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Perhaps the greatest flaw in the Act is the lack of recognition of the splendid part played by British Indians in the economic progress of Natal. Our fellow subjects spring from a highly civilised race which possesses a standing army to-day—thanks to British discipline and example—second to none in the civilised world. It is superior to the Japanese Army ; superior to the Russian Army and not inferior in daring and gallantry—though certainly in numbers—to the German Army. It was Natal's bounden duty to emphatically impress upon the other three colonies our common South African obligation to resident members of our great Indian Empire Its failure to do so cannot be excused on racial lines since the Indians themselves are prepared to support any policy of restricted Indian immigration—but they will resent and deplore Natural or individual humiliation. They have, it is true, many friends in both Houses of the Imperial Parliament, whose influence will certainly be exercised in favour of securing to Indians, actually resident throughout South Africa, immunity from class legislation and humiliating servility, such as is abhorrent to every Briton, and for that matter every

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Captain G. Raicich of the Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy steamer Africa which arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Trieste reports, that he met the s.s. Blackmoore the Red Sea bound for Bombay and will arrive on or about the 22nd instant.

THE steamer Cardium 3,993 tons Captain J. Welch sailed on Wednesday for Aroe Bay in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 941 tons, Captain H. McDiarmid arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Karachi and Coast ports with a general cargo and 11 cabin and 662 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. Company's steamer Okhla 3,435 tons Captain J. S. Reddock arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Rangoon and Coast ports with a cargo of rice and timber and 3 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Company's steamer Nurani, 2,870 tons, Captain J Clingan, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo and 14 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain G Ramage, will sail to-day for Busreh etc. via Coast ports, with a general cargo and 15 cabin and 200 deck passengers.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Macdougall, 2,275 tons, Captain R Stirling, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Glasgow, with a general cargo and 9 horses and 65 dogs.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Markgraf, 2,325 tons, Captain Timm, will sail to-day for Jedah with a general cargo and pilgrims.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus.....Capt F G Bird.....R Navy
R I M S Mayo...Comdr...W B Haddleston...R I Marine
H M S Proserpine...Capt J T Marshall.....R Navy
R I M S Lawrence ...Comdr E G Mills.....R I Marine

In the Stream.

R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr F. Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus. Comdr C S Hickmann...Survey St
R I M S General Elles...Lt C R Good.....Target Towing Launch
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr...A S Balfour... I Marine
Dongala.....Capt C L Cancel .....Transport

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 20

Africa.....1302 Chappell .....M M & Co
Britannia.....1909 Hales .....Bo & H S Co
Beyrouth...3539 Kloppenburg ...W & A Graham & Co
Begum .....2942 McNicole.....T Morrison Co
Kasara.....505 Etton.....M M & Co
Mohamadi .....1251 Gore .....B & P S & Co
Nurani .....2870 Clingan .....T Morrison & Co
Okhla.....3435 Reddock.....M M & Co
Querimba.....2037 Smith .....M M & Co
Shah Jehan ...2666 Webb .....B & P S N Co
Said.....1445 .....Bo & H S N Co
Shah Ameer...1921 Pigot.....B & H S N Co
Shah Navaz.....2522 Denison.....B & H S N Co
Virawa .....2176 Emmett.....M M & Co
Vedala.....2161 Peck.....M M Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Dats.	Agents
C&E Assaye	4358	Jones	Shanghai	27-10	P & O Co
D&E City of Vienna	2979	Greinhorst	..N F...		K N & Co
H Haidari	1563	Gray	...Jeddah	28-10	B & P S N Co
K Glenshiel	3051	Ellis	...Cochin	23-10	K Nixon & Co
M Siberien	2127	De Lorne	....Jeddah	30-10	B & P S N Co
O Islami	1805	Hanah	..Jeddah	25-10	B & P S N Co
Q Markgrof	2325	Timm	..Jedah	21-10	A Strandes

H W P D

Sabarmati.....524 Mahomed...M'lore...22-10 Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Scindia . 3253 Kelso L'pool 23-10 W & A G & Co
5 Moorgate ... .2451 Harland.....Dunkirk...30-10 J Mackintosh & Co
7 Africa.....2565 Raicich ...Trieste 1-11 A L S N Co
8 E F Ferdinand 3843 Nitschi ...Kobe .....25-10 A Lloyd's S N Co
12 5 11 Delta 4780 Snow ...Shanghai 10-11 P & O Co
12 Arabia...4167 Leigh.....London ...23-10 P & O Co
15 Kola...510 Ramage.....P Gulf...21-10 ..M M & Co

M. W. D. D.

Naderi .....1168 March Zanzibar 26-10 B & P S N Co

H W V D

Lhasa.....959 McDiarmid...K'chi...22-10 ...M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
20	Clan Macdougall s	Stirling	Glasgow, Sept. 18
	Nurani s	Clingan	Calcutta, Sept 24
	Okhla s	Reddock	Rangoon, Sept 26
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid...	Karachi, Oct. 18

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Yeboshi Maru s ...	Kon	Yokohama, &c.
	Cardium s	Welch	Aroe Bay.

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Wednesday :—

Steamer Kola, Ramage, for Busreh &c.
Steamer Markgraf, Timm, for Jedah.

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday :—

Steamer F. Ferdinand, for China &c.
" Delta, for China &c.
" Okhla, for Calcutta &c.
" Africa, for Priese &c.
" Mantua, for London &c.
" Nurani for Calcutta, &c.
* To arrive.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Bohemia, sailed from Trieste on the 18th instant and is due here on the 3rd November.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—13 bales wool, A H Mowjee and Co ; 58 bales wool, M Namjidas ; 4,080 cwts myrabollams, P Matharadas and Co ; 33 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—2 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 14 bales skins, R Moloobhoy ; 1 pot rosa oil, A Currim.

Mantua s—2,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Moorgate s—30 cwts bees wax, G Sacheddina and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Breul and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Moorgate s—55 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—3,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 1 pat andropegon, Volkart Bros; 12 cwts guts, Edward Wolf.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—2,000 cwts linseed, 1,000 cwts gingelly seed K Nixon and Co ; 345 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 905 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 400 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers ; 100 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons ; 950 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Africa s—220 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—250 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co ; 100 chests opium P and O Co ; 20 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

E F Ferdinad s—750 cwts onions R E Badachanji.

FOR SHANGHAI.

E F Ferdinand s—1,000 bales. twist David Sassoon and Co ; 674 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Assaye s—1,250 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co ; 200 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co ; 113 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co ; 22 bales piece goods Sassoon J David and Co ; 175 bales piece goods E D Sassoon and Co.

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F. Holland " " Rs. 11 and 12.
Best white English drill suit, from Rs. 6.
" " " Trouser, Rs. 2-8.
" " Ram Ram Twill shirts, Rs. 8 for ½ dozen.
" " Striped Pajama suits, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3.

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NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay, having REMOVED from Edinburgh to Elmswood,' 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply Bombay Gazette Office.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 200, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, OCT. 21 1909.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT IN NORTHERN INDIA.

In dealing with the progress of Co-operative Credit Societies in Northern India, Mr. S. H. Freemantle, I.C.S., commences at the beginning and refers to the work done by Mr. Wolff, who urged the necessity for legislation which should enable supervision of the co-operative banks by expert authority. The banks had been founded in the far north long before legislation was deemed to be necessary and took shape in the Act of 1904, It is from that year that co-operative societies in India may be said to date, for such as existed prior to that were but very small and ill-organised. We recently referred to the difficulty that must exist in improving the hand loom industry, in that when a better and more satisfactory loom had been invented there would still remain the difficulty of providing the funds wherewith the weavers could purchase the looms. In this connection we may quote the words of Mr. Wolff, who said "Go into the valley of the Rhine where the Raiffeisen banks have been longest at work and observe to what extent homes have been made habitable and comfortable; how culture has been improved ; how machinery has been purchased and the best manures and feeding stuffs; how the vintner has been enabled to sell his produce for cash at double the former rate of return; how small industries and trades have been developed ; how the usurer, once all powerful, has been driven out of the field and those once poor men have become small capitalists." Mr Freemantle in his article in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* holds that still greater economic results may be expected in rural India and says "I wish especially to interest in this subject the Indian students who are pursuing their education in this country, for they can have no better way of indulging their feelings of loyalty to their native land than by actively supporting institutions which stimulate industry and thrift and develop independence of character and public spirit." It is well known that recourse to the sowkar is in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the forerunner of ruin. The average rate of interest charged on loans to cultivators in the United Provinces is one-half anna per rupee per month or thirty-seven and a half per cent. per annum, but in districts, where there is competition amongst money-lenders, the rate to substantial men is about twenty-five per cent. per annum. On these figures alone, without going into the tortuous methods employed by the sowkar for making the debt permanent, it is obvious that the establishment of co-operative banks which lend money at normal rates of interest must be of enormous benefit to the cultivators or other classes affected by them. But co-operative credit societies have more functions than merely supplying cheap loans It is simple arithmetic that to double the size of the loan and to halve the amount of interest leaves the borrower in no better position unless in special circumstances for the carrying out of a great improvement in land or by the purchase of special machinery which will rapidly earn, not only its interest but the capital cost.

The most important function of the societies, therefore, is to combine cheap loans together with educative work against improvident borrowing and spending. In fact, no society of the kind can be secure unless this second portion of the work be done, for without such teaching there is always the risk that when the cheap loan has been secured and spent the improvident borrower will still turn to the sowkar and his exorbitant rates so incurring double liability and consequently greater inability to meet his obligations. And herein lies the whole difficulty. Many of these societies existed prior to 1904 due to the interest displayed in them by Lord MacDonnell but of them Mr. Freemantle says : "The originators had little or no knowledge of the aims and methods of co-operative banking, the capital supplied was seldom sufficient and the management seldom efficient enough to create a real interest among the members, and the tendency was to regard the society not as their own concern which they managed themselves and which the public opinion of their fellows bound them to assist, but as a new form of Government " takavi " which they were at liberty to utilize in obtaining as large loans as they could and delaying repayment as long as possible. In a few cases where the manager of the society was a man of influence, public spirit, intelligence and industry, the societies achieved considerable success as loan-giving institutions, but they depended to a great extent on the one man at their head, and if, for any reason, he had not been able to carry on the work, the society would almost certainly have had to be dissolved." Here is clearly shown that but for the Act of 1904 Co-operative Credit in India could never have flourished. The essence of co-operative credit is democratic Government, and indeed, the teaching of this is a greater duty of the registrars than the audit part of their work. Necessarily a close check must be kept upon all accounts and an eye given to the inner workings of the societies which are not always apparent in the accounts in order to increase the faith of investors and so induce them to come forward with the necessary funds. In this the greatest success has been attained by Mr. W. R. Gourlay in Bengal. The first step he took was to raise the rate of interest payable by members to their societies and the result has been far greater ease in raising capital. To be thoroughly successful such banks must rely for funds on genuine investors and not on the donations or loans of the charitably disposed. Another rule of Mr. Gourlay is unlimited liability upon which subject he says "It is on account of the unlimited liability that the members are so careful whom they allow to enter and it is the knowledge that they are all liable for the debts of the society which makes them look so carefully after the work of the Committee members who having little to lose may not take such a keen interest in the society's affairs as those who have to see that the others play fair."

In the Punjab different principles have been at work and a different system prevails. In place of many small holdings under large landlords as in Bengal, the Punjab has a majority of peasant proprietors who have large holdings and valuable cattle to work them. To meet the demand of these conditions the societies organised by Mr. Wilberforce an based on an Italian system by which every member is forced to buy one or more shares according to the position. The average share is Rs. 100 but this is payable in ten yearly instalments and no interest is payable on the capital until the whole amount has been paid up. The reasons for this are that the Punjabi peasant, though thrifty at times is prone to squander money when once saved. "For him a type of co-operative credit society is required which will provide not only an incentive to thrift but also an attractive means of applying and retaining his savings. Other provinces have different methods but Mr. Freemantle has been at pains to analyse both the methods and their suitability to local conditions and the result is a pleasant assurance that the best possible work is being done by those who are in control. Mr. Freemantle is a strong advocate of help from Government in the way of loans, but insists that there should only be temporary and that care should be taken not to charge too little interest, lest it should do harm by rendering the societies unwilling to pay fair market rates for further capital required. It would seem that the difficulty could be met if the Government of each Province set apart a sum, according to requirements, say two or three lakhs, which should be lent to societies at interest for a limited number of years. Thus a permanently increasing fund would be established, which would always be available, as loans fall due for repayment for the financing of new societies until private investors had been attracted, and so a road found leading out from the slough of agricultural and petty industrial indebtedness.

AMBULANCE WORK IN INDIA.

The work of the St. John Ambulance Association in India needs little advertisement of its merits. The usefulness of the Society is obvious, but at the same time it is well that the public should occasionally be reminded of what it is doing, and so we welcome the very interesting pamphlet which has just been issued regarding the Indian branch. This gives an excellent little history of the Order of St. John and its offshoot, the Ambulance Association, and by this we are reminded that the Association was introduced to India in 1900, mainly through the exertions of Lieut.-Col. A. C. Yate, a self-sacrificing worker and whose energy and ability were always at the service of the Society. It is mainly due to the splendid work, which he did as Honorary Organising Commissioner in India, that the Association has been so firmly established and has made the progress which has been achieved. From the public the Society deserves every encouragement and it is particularly gratifying to hear of the favour with which the work has been taken up by railway employers.

In one of the chapters in the pamphlet we find such an excellent description of the objects and value of the training which is given that we make no apology for reproducing a lengthy extract. It first of all speaks of a rudimentary instruction in medical science as a kind of insurance against ill-health, which no prudent person can disregard, and this is an argument which can be used with peculiar force in the East. Then it continues : "It is not pretended that ambulance instruction makes the ambulance student either a doctor, or a nurse. Nothing of the kind, for the teaching of the Association differs very widely from the teaching of a medical school, and its object is to supplement, not to supplant, the assistance rendered by the medical profession, and to aid the doctor in his work. The surgeon is taught to use the best and most approved apparatus for every variety of injury, whereas the ambulancer is instructed how to use scientifically the material of whatever nature which is first to his hand in an emergency. He is taught how to make a bandage out of a necktie, or a handkerchief, a tourniquet out of a puggaree or a belt, and is instructed in the utilization of a stick, a pillow, or folded newspaper as a splint, and how to construct a stretcher out of such common articles as a pair of "lathis" and a couple of coats. A few of the ordinary accidents of every day life will exemplify what an ambulance training can do. Cuts and wounds, for instance, are frequent enough in every walk of life, and in these days of motor cars, serious wounds of arteries are by no means uncommon. Prompt pressure, as taught in ambulance classes, will often save life in this class of injury. The ambulancer is taught how to apply pressure that may save life in all these cases, while even in minor cuts and bruises the intelligent application of simple dressings will frequently obviate serious attacks of blood poisoning and lockjaw resulting from neglect or the application of many popular but dangerous so-called " remedies," e. g., cobwebs."

LORDS ROSEBERY AND CURZON ON INDIA.

THE two noble lords, who, for some unexplained reason, have been lecturing in Edinburgh audience on "The place of India in the Empire" said nothing either striking or original. The summarised report, which has been telegraphed, was really not worth while wiring. Why wire platitudes ? All they said was mere reiteration of England's oft-expressed determination never to relax her hold of India, whatever be the cost of retention. It need not have been repeated. It is well enough known that whatever concessions may hereafter be made still there will be British over-lordship. Lord Rosebery evidently attaches more importance to the onward march of democracy and views it with more dismay than many other politicians, or he would never have troubled to contemplate the future development of India under a democratic Parliament in Britain. Lord Curzon's anticipation of Great Britain as a third-rate Power, will never be realised except under a Democratic Parliament in Britain But we have hope that before that there is even a democratic majority in the constituencies, the democrats will have been sufficiently educated to enable them to recognise that India must be retained as much for her own sake as for ours.

TRAFALGAR DAY.

TO-DAY is celebrated the one hundred and fourth anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar, and the Navy League has issued a letter asking that all who can will display flags to commemorate the great victory. It is only in recent years that the public has been educated up to the true importance of the victory, for whilst every school-boy is taught the great deeds which were done, less is said of the necessity for keeping the Navy permanently in such a state as to be able to repeat the successes of the past. The Navy League has come into existence for this object, and the pressure brought to bear on the Government in naval matters in the present year shows how far its educative work has succeeded. That there may and very probably will be a sudden call on the efficiency of the Navy in the future is recognised by most and since the supremacy of that Navy is the key to the whole future of the nation, the most suitable way of commemorating Trafalgar Day would seem to be less in flying flags than in giving to the Navy League the support it needs for carrying out its work which necessitates an ever-increasing membership.

A CRUISER is likely to be detailed for Lord Kitchener's voyage from the China seas to Australia and New Zealand.

THE trouble between the Hindus and Mahomedans at Chunar has subsided and quietness now reigns there.

THE Chitral reliefs are proceeding satisfactorily though the winter weather is setting in on the higher regions of the Western Himalayas.

IN the Madras Presidency members of the Police Force who have passed the examination of St. John Ambulance Association have been authorised by the Local Government to wear the Association badge when in uniform.

OWING to the continued rise in the rates paid for labour in the Punjab, the estimates of the canal projects have had to be largely raised. The ultimate cost cannot even now be accurately calculated.

THE students chosen from the classes in Horticulture held at the Government Botanical Gardens at Saharanpur to appear for the diploma examination of the Royal Horticultural Society of England are reported to have secured their diplomas.

THE prospects of obtaining suitable students for the Cawnpore Agricultural College are reported to continue hopeful though it is regarded as disappointing that the various landholders' associations are still slow in sending students for preparation for the profession of agent.

A COUPLE of important annual Fairs being held in the Central Provinces during November and part of December, are those of Mundara on the source of the Wainganga river in the Seour district. Industrial and Agricultural exhibitions are to be combined with the Mundara-Bheragat Fairs.

AMONG measures suggested for the improvement of the hand-loom industry in the United Provinces, is the organisation among the weaving community of a credit society the feasibility of which is to be reported on by the official Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies for the Provinces.

A SURVEY is being carried out by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, for a line of railway on the 5 feet 6 inch gauge from Rajahmundry station on the North-east line of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, system along the Godavery valley to Sironcha, a distance of 200 miles. The new line will traverse the Chanda district of the Central Provinces, in which survey operations have been also started.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

Germany and English Home Politics.

BERLIN, OCTOBER 1.

GERMAN newspapers have of late been showing constant and steadily increasing interest in the internal political situation in England. In former times such questions were treated from a purely academic standpoint. The interest shown to-day is of a more practical nature, and goes much deeper. This state of affairs has been led up to by various causes. In proportion as the interest taken in the inner politics of France has been for some time on the wane, our attention has been given in an increasing degree to English matters. The principal reason for this is that we in Germany have gradually realised that the relations existing between France and Germany now no longer depend on the good-will of any particular ministry. France has become more peaceful. All ministries, whatever party they may represent, must act in accordance with the state of popular feeling. The result is that a change of ministry in France is now no longer likely to affect international relations. The like holds good for Russia. We in Germany are for the most part firmly convinced that political circles in Russia have recognised the necessity for maintaining peace and quietness, in the interests of national development, and that neither court intrigues nor changes of ministry are likely to alter matters in this respect for the present. Consequently, whereas all practical interest in French and Russian home politics has decreased in Germany, all eyes have been opened correspondingly wide to see what is happening in England. Not that we in Germany, believe that any English political party of group is likely to be won over to a policy of aggression towards Germany, but, nevertheless, the idea has been gradually gaining ground in Germany that the relations between England and Germany have been playing a great part in English party politics, which latter have not been without a considerable influence on the situation. Two questions are chiefly concerned viz, the question of the fleet, and the joint matter of imperial defence and tariff reform. The question of the fleet is naturally closely allied with German-English relations. On the other hand the same question is a powerful factor in party strife and party-agitation, with the natural result that Germany is being constantly mentioned in speeches and newspaper articles, and that the international relations bettween these two countries have become a subject of controversy which is always being aired. This can lead to no good result, for it is an old saying that the less one hears of international relations, the better they are. Secondly. We have the matter of tariff reform. The advocates of such a reform base the alleged necessity for an action of this kind on the great increase in German industrial undertakings, against which it is necessary to find some defence, There are people in Germany who would be glad to see protective duties introduced into England, for the reason that they believe that Germany would then be forced to adopt free trade. In the case of those who are in favour of a preferential tariff between the Mother-country and the Colonies from purely political motives, Germany is also frequently quoted as an argument. Too zealous patriots, with whom the serious adherents of tariff reform are not to be reckoned, maintain that Germany is a menace to the existence of the empire, and that, in order to check Germany in her alleged policy of expansion, the colonies should be united more closely to England, by the promise of economic advantages. One can read similar views when it is a question of the defences of the Empire and of the formation of an imperial army.

Although here in Germany we are for the most part convinced that all this talk about German expansion is the work of over zealous agitators, whose object is to play upon the fears they thus hope to raise, nevertheless the development has caused the German people to take a much keener interest in English politics than heretofore.

NEW INVENTIONS IN THE DOMAIN OF AERIAL NAVIGATION.

The Aerial Navigation Exhibition in Frankfurt-on-Main has called attention to several successful efforts in the direction of aiding aerial navigation by means of engineering appliances. Quite apart from all improvements in motors, which is also a matter of interest to automobilists, there are three new inventions which deserve the attention of all airshippers. First of all, a new allow is being shown in Frankfurt, called "Electron," which far excels aluminium in lightness, and is its equal in point of durability, resistance, and capacity for being soldered. For example a great saving in weight could be thus made in the framework of Zeppelin's rigid airship. In the second place, we have a method, invented by Maurichean-Beaupre, for the production of pure hydrogen for the filling of balloons. From aluminium chips mixed with calomel and cyankali. he produces a preparation which he calls hydrogenit. The moment water is poured on it, the gas develops so rapidly that it no longer is necessary to wait for hydrogen gas in steel bottles. Hydrogenit is extremely durable and can be kept anywhere without danger so long as it is free from damp. Thirdly, the well known manufacturer, Richard v. Oechelhauser of Dessau, has discovered a simple new process, by means of which ordinary lighting gas has obtained everywhere is supplied with a greater carrying capacity. Instead of a now being only able to support Kg. 0.65, 1 cubic meter of gas will be able to support nearly 1 kilogram which means to say that it will have nearly the same carrying capacity as the expensive hydrogen. It is to be hoped that all these accessories will be shortly tasted by disinterested airship experts.

THE NEW SCHACK GALLERY.

Every visitor to Munich knows the Schack Gallery. In the sixties and seventies Count Schack a patron of the arts, and himself a poet of some distinction, began making a collection of modern German works of art. Herein he showed that he had a talent for finding out those artists, whose works were either not sufficiently appreciated, or in some cases were not known at all. In this manner he commissioned clever Moritz von Schwind to execute a number of the designs sketched in his portfolio, and so acquired more than 30 of the works of this talented representative of the romantic school. Later on Schack purchased a vast number of works from the brushes of Anselm Feuerbach and Arnold Bocklin, two brilliant painters, who at that time were quite unknown to the world. In both cases Schack's timely support came as a blessing in hard times, The acquisition of these works raised the Count's gallery to a level seldom attained by private collections. The Count and all his art treasures housed in the renaissance villa which he had specially built for him by Lorenz Gedon. The Count, on his death, made over both villa and collection to the German Emperor, who decided that the Schack Gallery should remain permanently in Munich. It however seemed desirable to find another home for these art treasures, which plan has been carried out in conjunction with the construction of the new Prussian Embassy in Munich. The whole of this new group of buildings in the Prinzregentenstrasse has been the work of the well known architect, Professor Littmann, who had already shown his skill in this direction, by erecting various theatres, stores and flats. He has adhered to a somewhat severely classical style of architecture in this his latest undertaking, which has stamped the whole building as a lofty and elegant conception. The Schack Gallery in its villa in the outer Brenner Strasse, the collection of a private individual, becomes in its new and splendid home a public gallery of the first class. The new building is not only magnificent, but at the same time extremely practical. The treasures of the collection are far better placed, have a better light, finer rooms, and in them arrangement, the whole experience gained in other galleries has been applied. An imposing, light and splendid vestibule greets the visitor ; the staircase leads directly to some of the principal treasures of the collection. On the middle floor are large rooms devoted to the works of Lenbach. Franz von Lenbach, the great portrait painter, was another of Count Schack's discoveries. It was Schack who commissioned him to execute a series of copies from the Old Masters. It is possible that Lenbach's style became influenced by the Old Masters, during this work, in a manner which was somewhat prejudicial to his own original development. One thing is certain, and that is that his copies of the Old Masters are master-pieces of this kind of work. They are all to be found here in a splendid renaissance room of great dimensions and splendid high lights, and here, for the first time, it is possible to recognise what a veritable masterpiece is Lenbach's copy of the Venus by Titians, Adjoining this room is a smaller one, in which are hung the splendid original works of Lenbach's earlier days. Then come the works of Bocklin and Feuerbach - all treasures of their kind—which attract almost as much attention here as if they were new works. Another room, lighted from above, contains a further collection of paintings by the great Italians. There are more copies of this kind in the second storey, thus completing the collection. The splendid collection of original works are all to be found in the rooms on the ground floor, and here it is especially that Schwind triumphs. It may be said that the gallery has not only been rejuvenated from the outside but also from the in, and now that the regulations concerning the admission of visitors have been simplified, the new Schack Gallery will prove a great treasure for beautiful Munich and its countless visitors. Finally, it may be interesting to learn that the new building, inclusive, of the purchase of the ground on which it stands, cost 564,000 marks.

L. ASCH.

THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—After being treated to interesting platitudes regarding the wonderful improvements in the Indian Telegraph Department, effected by the Aladdin of the Indian Telegraphs, the expert Mr. Newlands, and the superlative encomiums bestowed upon him by the Director General of Telegraphs, it is refreshing to read the editorial in your yesterday's issue, containing a just appreciation of the so-called improvements and a plain-spoken expression of the feeling of the public towards the Telegraph Department.

The Department has now abolished one of the privileges enjoyed by the public under the old system. As no reference has been made to it in your article, I wish to point it out here. Under the old system, in case the addressee was not not found at, or had left the station of, destination to which a message was originally addressed, the sender was entitled to the privilege of having his message forwarded to the addressee's changed address, free of all further charge. Under the present improved system, the Telegraph Department will not re-transmit the message to the changed address but will do so, only if a fresh payment is made for its transmission or if someone gives a written undertaking to make good the charge of re-forwarding it to that address in the event of the addressee not paying it. This is a vexatious attempt to mulct the public in the same way that newspapers are sought to be mulcted for getting messages on Sundays. For this improvement, the public is indebted to the Telegraph expert, Mr Newlands, on whom the Director General lavishes his encomiums. A postal letter, when the initial payment in the shape of a postal stamp has been once made, or even when the letter is sent bearing, is re-addressed and sent after the addressee wherever he be at the time, from one end of India to another and delivered to him. No further charge is levied. The stamp once affixed franks the letter to the changed address. Its carriage from place to place according to the addressee's whereabouts, is as much a burden as the re-direction of a telegram can be imagined to be for the wires. The imperial idea is to bring about the amalgamation and unification of the post and the telegraphs and to work them on uniform lines and principles. The re-direction of a telegram, on payment of a fresh charge at every stage, is inconsistent with the practice now obtaining in the Postal Department regarding the re-direction of a letter. The new rules about the abbreviated addresses have caused enough of public discontent and the abolition of the old privilege, above referred to, is likely to provoke another outburst of public indignation.—Yours, etc.,

Bombay, October 20. A. J. T.

AIDED PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

THE following rules for the conduct of registered or aided public libraries, have been issued in a Resolution of Government Educational Department:—

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the following rules for the conduct of registered or aided public libraries :—

There shall be a Managing Committee responsible for the administration of the library, with a Secretary to carry on correspondence

Authenticated lists shall be kept of all books, papers, etc., in the Library.

A list of the periodicals and books subscribed for or added to the library shall be submitted each year on the 1st of April to the Director of Public Instruction.

No periodicals or books which have been notified to the Committee by the Director of Public Instruction as objectionable shall be added to or retained in the Library.

The Library shall not be used for any political meeting, nor for any other proceedings which are likely to create a feeling of disaffection towards the Government or to offend the religious susceptibilities of any community. No public meeting of any other kind shall be held in it without the previous permission of the authority empowered by the Director of Public Instruction to grant such permission. In cases where any doubt arises, the decision of the Director of Public Instruction shall be final.

The library shall be open to inspection by any officer of Government whom the Director of Public Instruction may empower to inspect it.

AT next Friday's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council Sardar Sander Singh will move the passing of the Anand Sikh Marriages Bill. The following is to be substituted for clause five, viz. "(5) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to validate any marriage between persons who are related to each other in any degree of consanguinity or affinity which would according to the customary law of the Sikhs renders a marriage between them illegal. Mr. Harvey will move the passing of the Indian Companies Bill which was introduced some time ago and Sir Herbert Risley will introduce a Bill to amend the Central Provinces Courts Act, 1904.

INDIA AND THE EMPIRE.

LECTURE BY LORD CURZON.

The Perplexities of the Future.

LORD ROSEBERY'S VIEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 20.

Lord Curzon, delivered a lecture before an audience of two thousand at Edinburgh last night, on "The Place on India in the Empire." He emphasised that the Empire cannot exist without India. "If India were lost we should sink to the level of a third rate power." Discussing the question of loyalty Lord Curzon said he believed that the Princes were enthusiastically attached to the British connection. The educated classes were divided between the recognition of the paramount necessity of British overlordship to peace and progress, and surrender to the appeals of Indian nationality. A small section was incurably disloyal. The masses of the people were disposed to be loyal to any master who ensured them food and wages. Perhaps the one form of loyalty in which all joined was to the person of the Sovereign. He did not, however, favour the idea of a Royal Viceroy. The Governor General must be the head of the administration, if the latter was not to relapse into a subordinate department of the India Office.

Discussing the benefits which we derived from India commercially, Lord Curzon pointed out that it was less in material than the moral and educative aspects that India conferred so incomparable a boon on the British race. Our character was exalted and disciplined by service there.

Turning to the other side of the ledger, Lord Curzon dwelt on the civil rights conferred on the Indian as a subject of the Crown outside India, the establishment of institutions dealing with destitution and disease, the improvement of laws, the expansion of trade, better housing, greater comfort of people, and the press which had been given India, the liberty of which would shock the most advanced European democracies. Above all, added his Lordship, we had given India the priceless boon of peace.

Referring to the participation of Indians in Government, Lord Curzon pointed out that Indians now filled the majority of the executive, magisterial and judicial posts, but the ambitions of the Nationalists were fixed on higher executive offices.

THE PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE.

Lord Curzon said their demands had recently been successful beyond their own expectations in the concession made by Lord Morley. While British rule remained, Lord Curzon held that it must be strong in British personnel in the higher ranks. All that was best in Indian thought and character, and even the dawn of the national spirit was due to the education we had placed at their disposal. We had not rendered the task of rulers easier by feeding the minds of the ruled on a Western diet, but we had at least lifted India on a higher moral plane. If he were asked how to meet the perplexities of the future he would say to the British nation, "Show a lively and sympathetic interest in Indian affairs, improve agriculture, extend railways and irrigation, encourage Indian manufactures, capital, industries, co-operation and self-help, guide her national aspirations in prudent channels, give her pride in the Imperial partnership and place her at the high table in the banquet of the Empire states."

Lord Curzon, concluding, said, we must not be disheartened by calumny or dismayed by violence, above all we must remember that India was still the great touchstone of British character and achievement and with a high heart and sober self-reliance go forward and persevere to the end.

Lord Rosebery who occupied the chair, in thanking the lecturer, said Lord Curzon at the outset gave a more paramount position to India in the Empire than perhaps all were inclined to allow. India was undoubtedly for many years the pivot of our foreign policy, but he thought that Lord Curzon had extended the argument as far as he safely could. When Lord Rosebery heard such claims advanced he remembered Lord Beaconsfield's last political speech in which he uttered the memorable truth that the key to India was London and that the control of the destinies of India rested largely with the qualities of the British race.

Lord Rosebery said he believed that the most interesting spectacle in the world in the ensuing century would be the development of India under a democratic Parliament in Britain. He hoped that the British race would prove adequate to deal with such a gigantic experiment.

FINNISH AFFAIRS.

Strong Russian Measures.

LONDON, OCTOBER 20.

Telegrams from St. Petersburg report that a strong military force is being sent to Finland primarily to occupy the Province of Viborg. The Finnish Senate was recently dismissed and replaced by Russian nominees. At the same time a claim for a separate Finish army was finally refused and the Diet was ordered to contribute two millions sterling to the Russian Army.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

The death is announced of Professor Cesare Lombroso.

[Professor Lombroso was Alienist-Professor of Psychiatry at the University of Turin and was a voluminous writer on this subject, of which he was considered the most eminent authority.]

THE SHOOTING OF FERRER.

Labour Protests in the Commons.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

In the House of Commons this evening the Labour members asked if Government had taken action to prevent the shooting of Ferrer.

Sir Edward Grey replied, "Government cannot depart from the rule not to interfere in the internal administration of other European countries."

Mr. Grayson made angry protests and moved an adjournment, but only eighteen members supported the motion.

M. Pichon refused an interpellation in the French Senate on the same grounds.

CYCLONE AT HONGKONG.

Several Vessels Stranded.

LONDON, OCTOBER 20.

A typhoon has been raging at Hongkong. Several vessels have been damaged and stranded and several junks foundered.

At Macao houses collapsed and many casualties are reported. The Portuguese gunboat "Macao" and the French "Argus" have been carried into a paddy-field up the river at Sami.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

Situation Getting Acute.

LONDON, OCTOBER 20.

A correspondent of the *Matin* at Tangier states that the situation is causing much uneasiness owing to innumerable annoyances by Moorish officials, who, acting on the order of Muley Hafid, tax and molest French companies and treat the protests of the French Legation with insolence and threats.

MYSTERIOUS ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

Noted Scientist Accused.

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

M. Ekenburg, the noted Swedish scientist, living in London, was charged at Bow Street today and remanded, on a charge of the attempted murder of a merchant named Hammar at Stockholm. Hammer received by post a bomb which exploded, blowing off his thumb and forefinger. Suspicion fell on the prisoner who became demented and was removed to an asylum where he was arrested.

THE MACAO BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

Anti-Portuguese Demonstration.

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

A mass meeting at Canton has decided to organise an anti-Portuguese agitation in connection with the Macao boundary dispute.

ANOTHER LIBERAL SECEDER.

Mr. Bellairs becomes Tariff Reformer.

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

Mr. Bellairs, M.P., has joined the Unionists on the ground of the Socialistic tendencies of the Budget. He has declared in favour of Tariff Reform.

THE ADANA MASSACRES.

Turkish Liability Denied.

LONDON, OCTOBER 20.

It is officially announced in Constantinople that the Porte denies liability for foreign claims in connection with the disturbances at Adana. It is believed that the Embassies will suggest a reference of the claims to the Hague Tribunal.

THE TSAR'S ITALIAN VISIT.

Departure for Odessa.

LONDON, OCTOBER 20.

The Tsar has gone to Odessa en route for Italy. He is accompanied by M. Isvolsky. The Tsaritsa will remain at Livadia.

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN PERSIA.

LONDON, OCTOBER 20.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that the remaining Russian troops have left Tabriz for Tiflis.

LATER.

Reuter wires from Teheran that a thousand Russian troops will winter at Tabriz under command of Colonel Tahablin,

NEW SAN FRANCISCO.

Festivities at its Rebuilding.

LONDON, OCTOBER 20.

A week of festivities in the form of a historical pageant has begun at San Francisco to celebrate the re-birth of the city. Fifteen nations are represented.

THE Central Provinces Civil Courts Act Amendment Bill which is to be introduced at next Friday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council is understood to be to increase the value of suits that may be tried by Subordinate Judges in the Central Provinces: also to empower Judicial Commissioner and the two Additional Judicial Commissioners to sit together as a Bench for hearing of appeals and other important cases.

GOVERNMENT AND THE LORDS.

Another Challenge.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 20.

Mr. Winston Churchill speaking at Dundee last night said the Lords used a power to which they were not entitled to play with cynical violence an aggressive party game. The Government did not seek to parley or bargain with the Lords with regard to the Budget. Let them stand aside.

The suffragettes made attempts to rush the hall. The police charged with batons and several arrests were made.

VAISHYA VANICK CASTE DISPUTE.

Interdiction of England Returned Men.

PROSECUTION IN MADRAS FAILS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 20.

To-day at the High Court before Justices Munro and Abdur Rahim, a Guzeratti cause which has been the subject of litigation for the past two and a half years, was finally disposed of. The matter consisted of three appeals and a revision petition against the decision of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Egmore. The facts of the case were that Messrs. Barbia and Hora proceeded some years ago to England and on their return were readmitted into the Vaishya Vanick community, on performing Prayaschetham as ordained by Sharvaite Gurn Shankara Charya. A large portion of the community who had their Guru in Madhwa declined to recognise the validity of the alleged Prayaschetham and declined to recognise the above named gentlemen as members of their caste. A public dinner was held at Surat in 1905 when people who had already interdined with the above Vilayathis were allowed to join. This caused a great sensation and created much acrimonious discussion both in newspapers in Surat and by means of hand-bills. The dinner was managed by one Nathoo Lall of Surat, a social reformer who shortly afterwards came to Madras for the purpose of marrying the daughter of complainant, Narain Doss. The question then arose as to how the Vaishya Vanick community in Madras should conduct themselves. The case for the prosecution was that six of the leading members of the community, including Rai Bahadur Govindass Chutterbuja, Doss and brother passed a resolution declining to interdine with the Suratis, who came down to Madras for the purpose of marriage unless they performed Parayaschetham. The resolution was communicated to the *Bombay Samachar* by Purshotham Mooljee, a newspaper correspondent who was also one of the accused in this case and published in the issue of 10th July 1905. The prosecution further alleged that other accused published resolutions later on by means of hand-bills and also communicated the same to the *Sanj Vartaman* in Bombay for publication on 5th September. The complainant felt himself aggrieved at this and launched the present prosecution charging accused with defamation. After a protracted trial in course of which a large number of witnesses were examined on both sides on commission in various parts of India, the Chief Presidency Magistrate convicted the present appellants and sentenced two of them to pay a fine of Rs. 250 each and the newspaper correspondent to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

Mr. John Adam, Crown Prosecutor, who appeared in support of the conviction, argued that the different items complained of formed part of one and the same transaction, that all accused had a common object in view. If there was any illegality it was cured by Section 537, Criminal Procedure Code.

Their Lordships, without calling upon Mr. Richmond, Barrister, who appeared for the appellant to reply, set aside the conviction and sentence in the case of all the accused and directed the fines to be refunded. Their Lordships further declined to order a retrial of the case in view of its nature and taking into consideration the length of time that the case had been pending on the file of the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

THE REFORM SCHEME.

Early Proclamation Expected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 20.

It is now anticipated that the proclamation by the Government of India giving effect to the amended Councils Act will be issued about the 15th November says the *Pioneer* and then will follow the elections for the enlarged Councils in the Provinces and eventually for the Viceroy's Legislative Council together with the nomination of certain members as provided in the Act. The time which will be occupied in forming the new Councils cannot be accurately calculated, but they should be in working order by the middle of January at the latest. There must necessarily be a lull in legislation during the period of the elections and this may affect the business before the Viceroy's Legislative Council as all members of the various Councils will be held to have vacated their seats on the issue of the proclamation and legislative business will therefore be brought to a full stop until the new order begins to come into working.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Messages from Mantua.

THE following messages have not been received by "wireless" from the mail-steamer "Mantua," which ought to be now within practicable distance, but they may be some time, if not to-day:—

No. 1.—From the Skipper to the Agent:—"Congratulations. Introduction of wireless much appreciated by passengers. Need we stay out till daybreak or may we come in Thursday moonlight?"

No. 2.—From Chief Officer to Ship's husband:—"Ship not found herself yet."

No. 3.—F. L. to J. B.:—"Bring Rs. 500 to Ballard Pier, not able to pay any tips."

No. 4.—Reply message, J. B. to F. L.—"Sorry, not in Bombay and got no money."

No. 5.—Prospective mother-in-law to prospective Son-in-law:—"Don't fail to meet E. on pier. Been flirting terribly with J.: afraid your chances suffered."

No. 6.—S. V. B. to Banker.—"Dear old Bunny, bring me a cool thou. Have lost everything at bridge and my baggage is held up by Q. who claims Rs. 3,000."

No. 7.—Q. to Hewitt:—"What's latest for Viceroy's Cup?"

No. 8.—Miss——to Mr. X.—"Engagement must really be broken off. Find I love another."

No. 9.—F. to M.—"Darling, only another 24 hours. Keep true."

No. 10.—M. to N.—"Bring some clothes. Mine all lost at Marseilles."

[We decline to publish more.]

THE CYCLONE IN EAST BENGAL.

Great Havoc at Goalundo.

STEAMERS TORN TO PIECES.

HUGE DAMAGE TO THE RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 20.

The following additional news regarding the damage by the cyclone on the Eastern Bengal State Railway has now been received. The train service was badly disorganised on Sunday and Monday by fallen trees. A number of trains were held up and all electric communications was suspended. There was also serious damage to carriage doors and windows and telegraph wires. Both passenger and good services have now resumed working. At Goalunda the flat "Surma" was lost with all records, furnitre, tickets and cash. Two days' through parcels, twelve E. B. trucks, one carriage truck, and one E. I. R. truck have been sunk. The railway staff at Goalundo is now accommodated in waggons. The parcels traffic will be restricted forty-eight hours. There was no loss of life in connection with the railway steamer "Alligator" and its two flats which foundered in the storm. The damage was about four and a half lakhs of rupees, but this does not include compensation for goods lost. No news has yet been received from Durgapur. All passenger trains on Eastern Bengal State Railway have resumed running as usual, but normal conditions will not obtain until telegraphic communication is restored. The loss to the steamer companies at Goalundo is exceedingly heavy, practically the whole of the steamers and flats at or in the vicinity of Goalundo have been lost with heavy loss of life. The large private juta godowns at Serajgang have been washed away. No news has yet been received from the Dacca section. There was no loss of life or injury to any person on the E. B. S. Railway except guard Kitchen.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 20.

The following extracts from a report from Goalundo describes the position at that railway centre last night. The damage is chiefly confined to the fleet, the shore damage is not great and the railway quarters are damaged but not destroyed. The food supply is all right. There is no difficulty about transhipping passengers as the steamers run their bows in the bank. The despatch ghats are all blocked with wreckage. The booking of parcels, specie and livestock via Goalundo is stopped as the steamers unable to carry them. The Sara ghât is damaged and repairs are in hand.

THE VICEROY'S MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY.

The following telegram has been received by the Local Government from the Viceroy:—"I am much distressed to hear of the loss of life and havoc caused by the recent cyclone. Please convey an expression of my sincere condolence to families, where possible, of those who have lost their lives and my deep sympathy to those who have suffered."

The Lieutenant-Governor has also joined himself with this message of sympathy which has been communicated by telegram to all the affected districts.

SHILLONG, OCTOBER 20.

Firidpur and Bakerganj communications are still interrupted, but Noakhali reports high wind and rain on Saturday night increasing on Sunday with high tides which rose to a depth of one foot in the Civil Station, but receded on Monday morning.

Subsequent telegrams report much loss of cattle on the Char Jobbar and other islands but no loss of human life.

The steamer "Dhaila" was wrecked at Hathiyo.

Pubna reports the sinking of Government and Mission House boats and the destruction of many houses, but only three lives are reported lost. Mymensingh announces the damage and loss of several boats, but so far no loss of life.

Jalpaiguri, Malda, Tippera and Sibsagar report no damage whatever. Other reports are awaited.

LATER.

A later report from Goalundo runs thus:—A severe storm has occurred throughout the district. The bamboo huts have everywhere suffered, the greatest damage being at Goalundo, The District Magistrate arrived at Goalundo this afternoon with some police. He reports that nearly every steamer in Goalundo is smashed to pieces and some have completely disappeared, but the steamers on the rivers are arriving safe. The damage in Goalundo is estimated at twenty lakhs of rupees.

A similar calamity, but on a much smaller scale, is reported to have occurred thirty-three years ago. Relief measures are not necessary. The damage in Faridpore town is confined to trees, bamboo huts and telegraph wires. No lives have been lost.

Chittagong reports no damage nor any storm wave in any part of the district.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 20.

The latest news received this afternoon relating to the effects of the cyclone at Goalundo is of a reassuring nature. No loss of life is reported and many of the vessels which were thought to be lost have anchored in safety or are proceeding. The passenger steamers which were wrecked were lying empty at their moorings and it is presumed, in the absence of information to the contrary, that the occupants of the flats which were lost were able to scramble ashore in every case before the vessels sank.

No information has been received from the Sunderbands and Captain Ainsley informed the authorities this morning by wire that he has proceeded to that direction to investigate the state of affairs.

Mr. Bell, Deputy Manager, E. B. S. Railway returned to Sealdah, to-day and, in an interview, stated that at Goalundo he saw all the flats are under water and portions of the wreck of steamers appearing above the surface and nothing can be seen from one shore to the other, the flats are lifted up by force of water to be dropped with a succession of heavy thunds as waves broke on the shore.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 20.

The "Goorkha" the up Chandpal express, which was reported lost, reached Goalundo all right on Tuesday. Of others the India General Navigation vessels "Condor" and the "Buzzard" and the River Steam Navigation vessels "Afghan," the "Ard Marnock" and the "Baluchi," have all reached their destination. The "Swati," one of Messrs. MacNiel and Company's vessels, which was reported to have gone down at Goalundo, is expected in Calcutta in a day or two, having left Chandpur safe after the fury of the storm had abated. She was 200 miles away from Goalundo when the storm broke there. The damage to the "Manock" and the "Beluchi" are not serious, the superstructure of latter vessel having considerably suffered, but both the vessels are otherwise sound and seaworthy. So far no loss of life has been reported.

DACCA, OCTOBER 20.

The principal accidents at Dacca, so far reported in connection with the cyclone, has been the sinking of country boats with four casualties. Unconfirmed reports are also current of mishaps to steamers.

THE PATIALA ARRESTS.

The Maharaja's Initiative.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 20.

With regard to the arrest of the batch of seditionists in Patiala State, it is of interest to learn that the young Maharaja himself was the first to suggest action in the matter. It had come to his knowledge that germs of sedition had taken root in Patiala and the Council of Regency were moved to take measures to eradicate them. The Council carefully examined the records of information collected by the police during the past two years and satisfied themselves that the state of affairs thus disclosed justified immediate proceedings. Accordingly on the 27th September they issued definite orders for the arrest of those persons against whom there was prima facie evidence of taking active part in spreading disaffection against the British Government.

In the meantime His Highness the Maharaja, having been invested with full powers, on the 30th September he took the earliest opportunity of personally scrutinising the police papers and other proceedings and on the 6th of October confirmed the orders passed by the Council of Regency. The warrants were issued on the 10th of October for the arrest of 91 persons under Sections 124 (A) and 153 (A) of the Indian Penal Code and 53 men were arrested in the town of Patiala. It would seem that the capture of remaining suspects in the outlying towns of the State has been effected with equal promptitude.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS SERVICE.

Large Increase of Staff.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 20.

An important reorganisation scheme has been sanctioned for the Calcutta Customs Service. It provides for increasing the number of Inspectors and other officers of the Preventive Department from one hundred and seventy-two to two hundred and ten and for revised scales of pay, the nett cost being close upon three-quarters of a lakh of rupees per annum.

The number of appraising staff is also increased from nineteen to twenty-five, the additional cost here being just under Rs. 47,000 per annum.

FATAL TRAP ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 20.

A Hazaribagh telegram says Mr. and Mrs. K. N. Roy met with a very serious and sad accident last evening. Their horses bolted and capsized the trap. Mrs. Roy got off with a slight sprain. Mr. Roy fractured his skull and became unconscious and died within two hours of the accident. The Civil Surgeon, Major Stevens, came instantly and rendered assistance which was of no avail.

FLYING IN INDIA.

Possible Visit of an Aeroplanist.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 20.

It is quite possible that an aeroplane may be among the attractions of the Exhibition at Lahore. It appears that one of the coming cold weather visitors is anxious to bring out an aeroplane with him to India and an effort is to be made to induce this gentleman to display the wonders of his possession for the benefit of those attending the Exhibition.

THE MAHARAJA OF PATIALA.

The New Administration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 20.

The Maharaja of Patiala has appointed Sardar Gurdit Singh, as Prime Minister, Lala Ram Pershad as Judical Secretary, Sirdar Bhagwan Singh who was President of the Council of Regency as Home Secretrry, Khalifa Syed Hamid Hosain as Financial Secretary and Moulavi Fazl-i-Matin as Sessions Judge. The Chief Court in the State has also been reconstituted and a number of minor offices of the various branches of the administration revised His Highness addition to disposing of cases sent in by the various Secretaries, also tries appeals against orders passed by various judicial tribunals in the State.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 20.

The following postings are notified:—Colonel Thompson, 31st Lancers, to be Assistant Adjutant General, Lahore Division, vice Colonel Hutchinson vacated.

Captain Birdwood, 39th Central India Horse, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Nasirabad Brigade, vice Captain Norman, vacated.

Major Elsmie, 56th Punjabi Rifles, to be Professor, Indian Staff College, vice Major Waterlily, vacated.

Lieut. F. H. Risch, R. E., to 4th (Quetta) Division.

The following are appointed to the Royal Army Medical Corps as specialists:—Lieut. C. H Denyer, Mhow Division; Captain P. S. O'Reilly, Secunderabad Division; Captain H.S. Matson, Brigade Laboratory, Jhansi.

Major J. H. Twiss, Royal Engineers, reverts to the Imperial establishments.

Colonel K. E. Lean, British Service, has been selected to succeed Colonel Jackson as Assistant Adjutant General, Lucknow Division.

Brigadier-General Herbert is transferred from the Belgaum to Rangoon Brigade; Major General Mackenzie Kennedy has been transferred from the Secunderabad Infantry Brigade to the Belgaum Brigade

Colonel Keary, Indian Army, will succeed Major General Mackenzie Kennedy in Command of the Secunderabad Infantry Brigade.

Major Lye is appointed Commandant, 34th Pioneers.

Approval has been given to the retirement of Major C. B. Leirta, "D" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.

Major Moir Byres, 1st Dragoon, Guards, is permitted to retire to serve the Special Reserve.

It has been ruled that the transfer of a non-commissioned officer of the regular Army to the instructional staff of a Volunteer force constitutes a transfer to another arm or branch of Service and that consequently service pay must cease directly a soldier is so transferred or leaves the position which entitled him to such pay.

BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

THE third evening of the Bandmann season gave "The Waltz Dream" to an absolutely full house, proving how keen Bombay audiences are to visit good entertainments when they are provided. For though no one could say that the "Waltz Dream" is a good play, no one can deny that when well acted it makes a splendid evening's amusement. As regards the plot, if plot it can be called. Niki an Austrian Lieutenant, has been married to Helene, daughter of the old King Joachim XIII whose nose, as in the song, doth show "How oft the black jack to his lips doth go." Altogether it may be described as a marriage de convenance which goes astray, for the bridegroom cavils at Court etiquette and deserts the palace for a beer garden to meet (or re-meet, it is not quite clear which) a charming lady conductor of a band. Naturally everybody meets in the beer garden and no little trouble, but far more amusement ensues which all ends in the smoothest path of truest love in the final act.

Such story as there is well followed in the working out of the play, is in fact far more closely than usual, but as is always the case with musical comedy the whole responsibility rests with the players. Mr. Frank Danby played the dissipated old king excellently with, in the third Act, many a reminiscent touch of Arthur Roberts. Mr. Fred Coyne was the Archducal cousin, the general interferer of the Court, who, for once in a way, does nothing very violent to the should-be happy pair. Of the ladies Miss Florence Beech as Franzi, the conductress, had the best and most difficult work to do for princesses on their wedding day, just as more humble people must be more or less sedate, and she did it excellently with a sure touch for humour and pathos though the latter was seldom required. Miss Karkeek as Fiji, the big drum, too, was excellent and Miss Gregory gave plenty of life to the somewhat lifeless part of the Princess. Altogether the play can be more than highly commended, for it is a delightful piece of nonsense which succeeds in being, in the present hands, all that it is intended to be.

As regards the remaining pieces of the week we would for brevity's sake refer our readers to another column, but cannot do otherwise than advise them to book at once if they wish to see three of the greatest successes of the day, namely the "Arcadians," "The King of Cadonia" and "Our Miss Gibbs" which will be produced next week with, we believe, a strengthened company so that one may look forward to bring as close a copy of the original production as one could possibly wish.

THE UNIONIST PROGRAMME.

Land Distribution Included.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 20.

A *Pioneer* special, cable dated London, 19th October, says, the paragraph in Mr. Balfour's Birmingham speech contrasting the rented small holdings here with peasant ownership in Ireland is interpreted by a section of the Unionist press as indicating the definite inclusion in the Unionist programme of some great scheme of redistributing land. Mr. Jesse Collings in publishing a letter from Mr. Chamberlain adopts a similar view. Mr. Chamberlain writes of the necessity of agriculture reform leading to the creation of peasant proprietorship. The *Pall Mall Gazette* regrets that in expounding popular phases this important feature of the party's constructive programme has been so long deferred and alludes to the response to be expected from the agricultural districts, to the prospect of equal enjoyment with what the Irish tenant has already received.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 20.

The Railway Board have sanctioned ten additional locomotive engines of the standard gauge class for the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Mr. Woodside, Engineer-in-Chief for construction, North-Western Railway, is granted six weeks' privilege leave.

Mr. Yates, Locomotive Superintendent, North-Western Railway, has been granted four months' extension of leave.

Mr. Pearce, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Coonoor-Ootacamund Railway to the Lower Ganges Bridge Project.

The Government of India have agreed to the Post Office making use of the Simla-Kalka Railway for the conveyance of day mails with effect from the first of February next. The night mails will continue to be conveyed by tonga.

BHAWALPUR STATE.

Council of Regency Confirmed

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 20.

Major Thomson, Political Agent, held a Durbar at Nurmahal Bhawalpur State, yesterday, at which he announced the confirmation of the Regency Council, which was appointed as a tentative measure for two years in 1907. The Council, he said, had done most satisfactory work and the Government had now sanctioned its continuance till the Nawab came of age and took the powers of a Ruling Chief. He exhorted all present to uphold and respect the authority of the Council which was a body elected from among them, administering the country on behalf of the real ruler.

Moulvi Rahim Bakhsh, C.I.E., President, in reply on behalf of the Council and State officers, expressed gratification to the Government and Political Agent's appointed from time to time by Government without whose sympathy interest and hearty solicitude for the welfare of the State, the Council would not have been able to deserve the distinction conferred on them. He also acknowledged in eulogistic terms the honesty of purpose and the good work done by the State Departmental officers without whose co-operation and support little could be done.

MARINE AQUARIUM FOR MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 20.

A Marine Aquarium which was sanctioned by the Government some years ago and which had been long time building under the auspices Dr. Thurston, Superintendent, Government Museum, Dr. Bourne, Dr. Henderson, Major Molesworth I. M. S., Professor Evon Hornill and Ramunni Menon, was opened to-day on the beach, opposite the Presidency College.

Within the main building there are ten large glass tanks, most of which are stocked with marine fishes, caught in the vicinity of Madras. This building is believed to be the first of its kind in Madras.

DEATH OF THE SYRIAN METROPOLITAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 20.

His Grace, Titus Mar Thoma, Syrian Metropolitan, who has been for over 50 years the leading light in the ancient Christian Church of Malabar and Travancore, died this morning of diabetes at Tiruvella. The late prelate had been the head of the reformed Section comprising a lakh of souls for the last twenty years.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

RUNNING AMOK. Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed has run Amok. He has fallen foul of the Government of Bombay, of the National Congress, involving in his condemnation Moderates and Extremists alike, of the Bombay Corporation at the exponent of Congress politics, and of Sir P. M. Mehta and Mr. S. K. Gokhale as "the oldest and bitterest opponents of Mussalman aspirations in this country." He imagines that the sinister influence exercised by them over the local Government is enormous, and that the Government is a passive and plastic instrument in their hands. I should think the sensible portion of the Moslem community will regret the blazing indiscretion of Mr. Rafiuddin, and will regret it chiefly as calculated to prejudice the very interest he has undertaken to espouse with more zeal than discretion. The Moulvie has thus let himself loose on all and sundry, because the Government has refused permission to the Moslem League to present a loyal address to the Viceroy on his approaching visit to Bombay. If, as he contends, the Mahomedans have been thoroughly and consistently loyal all through the times of trouble and discontent in India, if they held meetings throughout the country to proclaim their allegiance to their rulers, there is no particular need for their going, once again to Lord Minto with an additional assurance of their immaculate character as loyal subjects of the British Crown. It is rather for other communities, whose loyalty is not so very patent or exuberant to approach the Viceroy with a humble address. How, then, are we to account for the Moulvie's indignation and disappointment? It is probably because his co-religionists are deprived of one more opportunity of recalling to mind "the pledges" given by the Viceroy, and the duty of fulfilling them to the letter. Loyalty, as understood and proclaimed by some of the Moslem representatives, is like gratitude, a lively sense of favours to come. It is an affair of barter and negotiation; a commodity to be sold by the dealers at their own price; a quid pro quo, in short. Loyalty loses much of its value, and assumes a mercenary character, when it is, constantly flaunted in the face of the world as a valuable asset of Government, for which special prizes and liberal rewards are expected. Mr. Rafiuddin seems to question the wisdom of Lord Morley, when he said that the Moderates should be made to rally round the Government. "Trying to rally the Moderates may be good policy," says the Moulvie; "but to rally the Moderates and alienate the Mahomedans, the tried friends and supporters of the British rule, is as impolitic as it is unjust." He makes no distinction between Moderates and Extremists, the sane and the insane, the constitutionalists who respect law and order, and the party of mischief and violence. If in this sense Musalmans refuse to label themselves as Moderates, comprising, as was doubtless, contemplated by Lord Morley, all the best elements in the country, one is curious to know how they would like to be classed. If Moulvie Rafiuddin were himself to be properly classified, he may be described as an immoderate loyalist.

CONGRESS POLITICS AND MOSLEM INTERESTS. In his own sphere, Mr. Rafiuddin plays the part of an Extremist. When men like him proclaim that their community have nothing to do with the Congress and its politics, they believe that the ostentatious parade of their sentiments will be acceptable in the right quarters, and will serve to promote their interest. I do not know what fundamental difference they make between Congress politics and Moslem politics. The Congress is avowedly concerned with the welfare and advancement of the country, as a whole. It does not favour the interest of a particular class, or sect or race. It has made mistakes and some of its supporters have made violent speeches, even as Moulvie Rafiuddin has made one in the present instance. We may not agree with its entire programme. But as Mr. Ali Imaum has well observed in his presidential address, delivered before a conference of his people, most of the questions in which the Congress is interested, are also questions in which the Mahomedans are equally interested, as forming part of a whole. I am as keen as any Musalman may be about the protection of the rights of minorities, and so far as the Mahomedans are concerned, they have been already promised their full share, and according to some, a little more than their proper share. Government have been very kind and considerate to them. But some of their spokesmen are behaving like spoilt children. I am afraid they might only spoil their own cause.

STUDENTS AND POLITICS. Mr. S. K Gokhale's address at the annual meeting of the Students' Brotherhood, was an exposition of sound views on the question of the participation of students in politics. Had it been delivered before an assembly of youngsters in Calcutta, he would have been greeted with angry interruptions, and he would not, in all likelihood, have been allowed to finish it. That the proceedings in Bombay were not enlivened in this manner is an evidence of the difference between the mental and moral condition of the student of Bombay, as contrasted with that of his brother of Bengal. Not that the conduct of the students on this side of India has been uniformly creditable. A few have been seduced from propriety and good manners by unscrupulous agitators. Had their conduct been irreproachable, and had there been no fear of their being misled by demagogues, there would have been no justification for the disciplinary rules and orders issued by the Government of Bombay for the guidance of schools and colleges. There is far greater need, however, for the guidance of the rising generation of India by the natural leaders of the people and it is also the first duty of parents to see that their offspring do not wander into dangerous paths at the bidding of mob orators. That students must not actively participate in politics is a truth as clear as an axiom; and it is a sad commentary on the state of affairs in this country that it has, nevertheless, to be inculcated with sedulous care, because mischief-mongers have been using all their arts to capture them. The demagogue must have them as his allies and auxiliaries, because they do for him all the shouting and the rioting, venturing again upon more dangerous pranks on rare occasions.

SOUND ADVICE. The sound advice which Mr. Gokhale has given in his address is good for adults, as well as juveniles. He says "There is no alternative to British rule, not only now, but for a long time to come, and that any attempts made to disturb it directly or indirectly are bound to recoil on our own heads. Moreover, our people must recognise, if they want to be just, that this rule, in spite of its inevitable drawbacks as a foreign rule, has been, on the whole, a great instrument of progress." He says that the attainment of a democratic form of self-government depends upon the average strength of the people in character and capacity, that it is far below the English average, and that patriots must work in various directions, in order to raise the country to the requisite stand and of efficiency. We have to educate and uplift the masses, to rescue the depressed classes from their hopeless degradation, to promote the moral and intellectual and the economic and industrial development of India. I have said much the same thing, now and again, in this column. But the Nationalists have been so busy with their propaganda of unreason and violence that I should like a band of true patriots to preach systematically sound, sane and honest doctrines, in order to counteract its effect.

"CAVEAT EMPTOR." The proposal of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce that Indians should be prohibited by law from trading under European names is energetically opposed by all the organs of native opinion. I hope the Government will not accede to the request, and that the counter-representation made by the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Commerce will have due weight with them. Every trader has a perfect right, I should think, to assume whatever name and style he chooses for his business. A Hindu may trade as "Jones and Son," and a Parsi may delight in the designation, "Robertson and Co." There is no harm in letting him indulge his fancy. There are many Parsis with European surnames, such as Cooper, Dallas, Griffiths, Morris and so forth. Supposing a prohibitory law were introduced, can it apply to them? One has only to look into a shop or office to know at a glance the nationa-

sality of the trader. There is the story of a very powerfully built workman who allowed himself to be beaten by his weakling of a wife. When asked why he suffered her to beat him, he replied, "Well, it pleases she, and don't hurt me." Similarly, if it pleases the Indian to assume an European name and if it does no harm to anybody, it is nobody's business, least of all, of Government, to improve an arbitrary restriction on him. In a majority of cases, the European name is assumed, because it throws a halo of glory round the business, and that brings some advantage to the person engaged in it. The Bombay Chamber deprecates the practice of sailing under false colours. The colours are assumed, no doubt, because they are alluring. If they deceive anybody, the dealer, unless a criminal intent is proved against him, is protected by the legal maxim,—"Caveat emptor." Is not this one of the hundred ways in which, with all our Swadeshi sentiment, we pay homage to the foreigner?

DION.

CHINA WITHOUT LEADERSHIP.

It is a common expression among Chinese that their country is deficient in men, meaning thereby that there are few capable men to manage the affairs of the nation. This is a confession of lack of leaders. The facts are a verification of this conclusion. China is made to stand out in strange contrast to all the other treaty-making Powers. The great Powers, with their systems of parties, may, when dissatisfied with the lead and administration of one party, turn easily to another party and give it a chance to prove its capacity. Leaders are counted by tens and hundreds. China not only cannot turn to another party, no parties being in existence, but cannot even turn to a different or better set of men. The most that can be done is to shuffle the mandarins from one post to another, occasionally to dismiss one for incompetency and try another, or to degrade by few steps some unfortunate man whom the Censors have caught in the meshes. In former days when the Empress Dowager was alive, it was clearly known who was at the helm of the old ship of state; and she managed, moreover, to keep about her men of ability to do her bidding. Under the new "regime," while the intentions of the Prince Regent may be viewed as patriotic and unselfish, he has had too little experience to be able to take the lead in all matters that concern the Empire. By the old system of government, the Emperor—or at present the Prince Regent—may have about him a body of advisers, who come daily into his presence to give counsel and to receive the Imperial commands. But it is precisely here, in the Grand Council, that the Government shows how weak it is. Only five men to advise the Prince Regent, three being Manchus and two Chinese; three too old to take up with energy any question—Prince Ching, Chang Chih-tung and Lu Chuan-lin; the head of the Grand Council, Prince Ching, too saturated with the corrupt practices of the past to countenance any moral reformation; all more inclined, through the usages that prevailed in the life-time of the late Empress-Dowager, to take orders in the council chamber than boldly to offer well-digested suggestions; with all this existing in China's only Cabinet, is it any wonder that the policy pursued should be one of drift with no grip on constitutionalism that more and more appears to be pushing its way into the life of his conservative, Confucian, self-centred people? To take the place of the majority in the Council who have passed leadership, a list has been presented for the Prince Regent to choose from; but outside the fact that most of the names are Manchu, there is no one that is more than mediocre.

The time was when China lived to herself and by herself. Now whether she likes it or not she has as her supreme business to test her metal and to gauge the length of her days an ever-recurring pressure from a variety of foreign relations and international complications. It is then on the Board of Foreign Affairs that the heaviest responsibility is placed, in the task of preserving the confines of the Chinese Empire and of safeguarding in a legitimate way her national sovereignty. In every country where there is no Prime Minister, leadership belongs to the Minister who looks after foreign affairs, in maintaining cordial relations between his own country and others. If the task is heavy for such a man in Great Britain, in France, in the United States, in other great countries of East or West, the task for China is something stupendous. The call here is for a leader safer and more brilliant than what is needed elsewhere. But it is just here that the present regime is showing its lamentable deficiency. There is after all no man leadership; there is only the action of a Board. Whether Tsenguli Yamen or Waiwupu, there is a company of men gathered together whose chief virtue is the facility of each in adding a burden on to another. Theoretically, according to Chinese ideas, there is only one president of the Board, at present H. E. Liang Tun-yen: while the two men who out-rank him on the Board but take less responsibility, are a Prince, called Comptroller-General, namely Prince Ching, and H. E. Na Tung, an Associate Minister, chosen from the Grand Council and also by some called President. Whoever is designated as real President must keep his hand on every matter that comes before the Board, must be an expert in the technicalities and legalities of international intercourse, must be suave, persuasive, polite, but none the less decisive and independent, in meeting strangers from afar, whether official or otherwise, and must be prompt and prolific in proposals of settlements to be reached, of action to be taken or of replies to be made: proposals which he must pass on to his two superiors of their approval rejection or alteration. Needless to say such a man must be a strong man, a born leader, a man of wide experience, acquainted with the world, a well-trained scholar, in a word, a genius. H.E. Liang Tun-yen will hardly feel aggrieved if it should be suggested that he fails quite to satisfy such large demands. All the worse and all the sadder for China that where she needs a leader most there she is found lacking.

In the eyes of foreigners at least no man has so nearly revealed possession of the qualifications that we have enumerated above as the ex-Grand Councillor Yuan Shihkai. Is it possible that the rumours of his recall, so positively asserted to-day in telegrams from Peking, are an indication that the Government also is compelled to recognize those qualifications? And that in face of the absolute want of a strong leader, the Prince Regent is driven to turn again to the man for whose downfall his Highness is believed to have been principally responsible? The prospect contains obvious difficulties, not least of which would be the enormous, almost limitless power that must fall to the ex-Grand Councillor in the event of his return. Clearly it is a case in which there can be no prophesying until after the very event; and failing that, it is a question whether we may turn with hopefulness to Young China as Turkey has turned to the Young Turks. At least in the schools, in debating societies, in the native Press, the pleasing and flattering note is sounded abundantly: "Young men, you are to be the leaders of China." But to be able to lead, it is necessary to know how to follow. Moreover, leadership is a present emergency China cannot wait even five years. If the foreign-trained student in China's hope, if he of a surety will turn from corruption, will be able to solve with ease all the annoying questions emanating from Corps Diplomatiques, why is it that Liang Tun-yen, Tang Shao-yi or other returned students do not command the respect that would entitle them to stand out as leaders? The task is no easy one for them or for any other. Only mistakes are easy; and mistake made to-day on the part of men standing at the head of affairs spell disaster in the near future. —"N. C. Herald."

TRAMWAY MATTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The long letter you published from your correspondent "D.A." only requires a very short reply. It amounts to a contention that he ought to be at liberty, when it suits his personal convenience, to call upon this Company's Traffic employees to violate regulations, the imposition and observance of which, experience has proved, are necessary for the comfort (as in the case of the prohibition of standing inside the cars) of the majority of the Company's passengers, or (as in the case of restricting the amount of change that can be given or regulating the use of transfers) for the reasonable protection of the Company's revenue. It is scarcely necessary for me to say that no such discretion to vary the standing regulations can be granted either to passengers or to employees.

As I have already explained for the benefit of your correspondent the necessity of the Regulations in question this is the last contribution I propose to make to this discussion.—Yours, etc.,

The MANAGING DIRECTOR,
B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd.

BASSEIN MURDER CASE.

Further Evidence.

On Wednesday, at Thana, Mr. J. S. Murphey, I.C.S., Joint Sessions Judge, and a jury, resumed the hearing in the case in which the Rev. J. B. Fernandez, Bernardine Bening Leao and Kondia Goma stand charged with the murder of the Rev. Olympio DeSouza, the Vicar-Vara of Bassein.

Mr. Pradhan, Assistant Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. S. G. Welinker, instructed by Mr. D. G. Ferreira, Solicitor, and Mr. Esperance, Pleader, defended the first accused. Mr. Pathare, Pleader, appeared for the second, while Mr. Vaidya was for the third accused. Mr. J. P. DeQuadros, Pleader, watched the case on behalf of the relatives of the deceased. The Court was crowded by Native Christians from all parts of Salsette.

Manuel Thomas, cross examined by Mr. Welinker, said that he did not go to a friend's house on the night of the murder. He was in the habit of drinking once or twice in the month. On the morning of the 20th he was fast asleep. The doors of his house were open at about three or half-past three on the morning of the 20th. When Jasin went to him that morning, he was asleep. On the night of the 19th August, he had been to a betrothal ceremony. He drank about four glasses that night, and returned home at ten. Witness got up as soon as Jasin called him out. He was not asleep but lying on his bed. The sun had not risen and he did not see the time. About ten or twelve or fifteen men had assembled near the corpse. There might be even twenty-five men there. Accused No. 1, when witness went to him, was cleaning his teeth with snuff in the diningroom. He had never told any one that the deceased and accused No. 1 had sometimes exchanged angry words. He did not remember if he said so to Mr. Husbands, the Committing Magistrate. As he got afraid, he could not remember what he had said before Mr. Husbands. He told that fact to the police, when his statement was recorded by them. They sometimes exchanged angry words in the Portuguese language. Those words witness could not understand. He had heard them about four times exchanging angry words in Marathi. The first occasion they exchanged angry words might be three years ago. Once they exchanged angry words in the diningroom. He did not remember what time of the day it was. He was not present on any other occasions when they had exchanged angry words. He knew Ellen, the school mistress, personally. She was a respectable girl. She left the school about two years ago. He did not remember how often he had seen her in the room of accused No. 1. He saw her in the church every Sunday. He saw her very often in the room of accused No. 1.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pathare, witness said that the deceased was of a very good temper. He often saw accused No 1 enter a liquor-shop. He never went inside to see what he was doing.

The deceased used to drink brandy or whisky. Witness told the police that accused No 2 was in the habit of drinking.

Re-examined, witness said that he was not questioned in the Committing Magistrate's Court as to how often he had seen Ellen in the room of accused No. 1. Witness was near the corpse for a short time only.

MUSIC MASTER'S EVIDENCE.

Ignatius J. Perreir, examined by Mr. Pradhan, said he was the music master in the Papdi church. He had known deceased and the accused No. 1 for the last five years. Accused No. 1 has a step-mother, aged about 35 years. She often used to come to the Papdi church, and some time lived in the padre's house. The last occasion she had gone there was about three months before the murder.

Q.—Did the deceased tell you anything about her?

Mr. Welinker objected and His Honour overruled the question.

Witness said that deceased had spoken to him about her.

Q.—What did the deceased tell you?

Mr. Welinker again objected and His Honour upheld the objection.

Continuing witness said that no one was allowed to live in the parochial house. Women were not allowed to stay there under the orders of the Bishop. Only priests are allowed to live there.

Q. What were the relations between the first accused and the deceased?

A.—I had never seen them quarrelling.

Witness then said that he learnt of the murder at about half-past seven on the morning of the 20th. Witness next spoke to a panchnama, when certain letters had been attached.

Cross examined by Mr. Welinker, witness said that he got no fixed salary. He visited the church every Sunday and when there was a funeral. The deceased's sister had once lived in parochial house. Even males were forbidden to stay in the parochial house, yet they sometimes did so. The deceased's sister had lived with him there for about fifteen days. He remembered that on one occasion the deceased and accused No. 1 had gone shooting about a year ago. On the 19th August, the deceased, accused No. 1 and another priest were to have gone on a shooting trip, but they could not go, as no tongs could be found. On Thursdays there is no school and the first accused was free on that day. Witness knew the Portuguese language. "Foi morto" in the Portuguese meant "somebody has been murdered." It did not mean "is dead." It had rained at about eight or half-past eight on the morning of the 20th August. The corpse was lying exposed before it rained. He did not remember whether the first accused sent a covering. He had not seen Thomas Baptista that morning. He had seen Philip Baptista. That morning nearly every one had an access to the room of accused No. 1. It was a day of excitement. Witness had seen the first accused writing a letter in the diningroom. He did not remember whether one Peter D'Souza was a master in the school. Witness was not present when argument between the first accused and Thomas Baptista about "foi morto" took place. The rope of the church bell is tied to the window of the diningroom. There is a wall between the diningroom and the room of the first accused. There is a store-room adjoining the room of the first accused. There is a wall between the kitchen and the store-room. He did not know whether the window of the diningroom to which the bell-rope is tied was kept open or close. He also did not know whether the window of the first accused's room was kept open. The sister of the deceased used also to dine there. She had he little children with her. Her husband was not there.

Re-examined, witness said that the sister of the deceased had brought with her a daughter, aged about fifteen. She came there alone. Her husband had brought her but he had immediately left. Witness did not know personally that the deceased and accused were to go shooting on the morning of the day the deceased was murdered.

Examined by the Court, the witness said that he could not say that he had seen people in the room of the first accused.

ALLEGED DANCING BY THE FIRST ACCUSED.

Felix Pereira, examined by Mr. Pradhan, said that he was a carpenter. He had known the deceased, and the accused were also known to him. He resided at Mulgaon, which was about twelve minutes' walk from the Papdi church. His father-in-law resided at Dhavli. About one year ago, the first accused had been to the place of his father in law at about 2 p.m. He had gone there of his own accord. It was a feast day and rejoicings had been going on. There had been girls present there. Witness had his daughter aged about one, in his hand. The first accused took her from the witness's hand and began to dance. The people of the village, thereupon, assembled. As witness had never seen a priest dance, he admonished him not to dance but the accused took no heed of him. Witness, thereupon told the accused that a friend of his wanted him. It was 11 o'clock at night. The accused started with the witness, who took him up to the church. The deceased sat in the diningroom. The deceased admonished the first accused saying that as they were priests it was not proper for them to come home so late. The accused got angry and stretched his hand as if he were going to take a stick and said that if one more word was uttered, he (the accused) would strike him (the deceased). The deceased looked frightened and immediately left for his room. Accused asked the witness why the girls of the village had collected there. The accused told the witness that the witness was no good for those girls. He would have treated them well. He also staggered as if he were drunk, and therefore witness asked him to go to bed.

The witness here volunteered to give further information but the Public Prosecutor said he had no instructions to ask anything further.

Cross-examined by Mr. Welinker, witness said that he had worked as a carpentar for the last six months. One year ago, he was managing the business of his father-in-law. Witness got Rs. 40 as salary. He served his father-in-law for about one year. Witness left over that job, as he liked to be independent. He could not say what he got as he had to adjust his accounts. He did not remember the month of the feast. It might be the month of Asho or Kartik. That was the feast of All Souls. He could not remember who told him about the feast he had spoken of. He was sure that that was a feast day. That day young girls had been singing in his house. He could not remember the names of any of the girls. The songs were wedding songs. There had been males present then, but he could not remember the name of any of the male present. The witness did not serve the first accused with liquor, though he (the accused) had asked for it. The witness had given up drinking for the last three years. The first accused snatched the witness's daughter from his hand. He danced just in the way one does when one is greatly pleased. Witness did not remember that his wife used to attend the school of which the first accused was the Principal. There was only one school for girls in Bassein. Witness had never seen his wife read and write. He did not know if his wife knew to read or write. As the accused inquired of the friend, witness accompanied him to the church. Witness accompanied the accused as he (the witness) thought that the accused being drunk might have a fall and that would look bad. He had told Mr. Husbands that that affair had taken place a year ago. He gave probable dates. He had never told anyone before about the words that had been exchanged between the deceased and the first accused. Witness had said that to the Police Inspector. Witness was here shown a school rol. He then said that he was unable to swear and say that she had been, or had not been in that school. There was no one else in the dining-room of the church when witness took the first accused there. He remained silent when the first accused threatened the deceased. He stopped there to see that the first accused did not harm the deceased. All that he said in this Court was all true. He might have forgotten certain facts when he gave evidence before the Magistrate. He remembered those facts in the morning when he came to the Court. Witness did not go home last night but stayed at Thana only.

The witness was not re-examined.

The witness here requested the Court to allow him to say something, which he had just remembered, but His Honour refused to hear him.

EVIDENCE OF A CARPENTER.

Thomas J. Baptista, examined by Mr. Pradhan, said that he was a carpenter. He had known the deceased. He also knew the accused. He used to work for the deceased. He went there about seven or eight times to rub oil on the back of the deceased. He used to go at about 6 or 7 p.m. He used to see the first accused there. He then used to talk to him (the accused.) They asked of each other's health and they were on good terms. Witness had no other conversation with the accused. Seven or eight days after that, he had been to the deceased to oil his gun. The first accused was there. He heard the deceased and the first accused exchanging angry words. The deceased told the first accused, "Why do you object to the oiling of the gun?" The accused said, "Why should I stop him?" The deceased then asked, then how is it that this man does not come to oil the gun? The accused, thereupon, got angry and words were exchanged.

Witness's daughter used to attend the school. Witness had stopped her going to the school about two years ago. She was then aged twelve. As the girl came of age, he removed her from the school. He removed her also on account of a certain information she gave to him. He conveyed the information he got from the daughter to the deceased who gave him certain advice and the witness abided by that advice. He learnt of the murder on the morning of the 20th August at about half-past seven. He went there immediately. There were about one hundred men assembled. He did not see any of the accused among the crowd. From the place the corpse was lying; he went to the kitchen. Accused No. 2 was there. He then went to the room of accused No. 1 and he found him there. When the police went there witness was present. He then spoke to the facts related in the panchnama. Continuing, witness said that the deceased was the head of the church and the first accused used to work in the church under the instructions of the deceased.

Bastion Rebello, examined by Mr. Pradhan, said that he was a carpenter. He went to the church on hearing the bell on the morning of the 20th August. He went to call the police on receiving instructions from Manuel Thomas.

Cross-examined, witness said that he had gone there first and then he saw the third accused behind him. He saw the third accused on the road. The witness was going hurriedly. When witness was returning after giving information to the Police, he saw the third accused a little away from the Police Inspector's bungalow. The third accused was behind a tonga, which was made use of by the Police Inspector and the witness. Witness asked Kondia where he was going, accused replied to the witness that he was going to inform the Fouzdar. Witness told him that he (the witness) had informed the Fouzdar. Thereupon, the accused left. All that happened near the Fouzdar's house.

The witness was not re-examined.

Alex Mathew, examined by Mr. Pradhan, said that he was a constable at Bassein. The corpse of the deceased was given in his charge; he placed it in the store room and waited till the doctor came; he then gave it in charge of the doctor in the same state.

The witness was not cross-examined.

The Court here rose for the day.

IMMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.

Scheme of Chambers of Commerce Delegates.

Upon no subject are the delegates to the recent Empire Chambers of Commerce Congress so nearly unanimous as on that of the need for immigration to Australia. Several of the delegates have had informal discussions as to whether or not a scheme could be devised for bringing out people from England and settling them on the land. It has been recognised that in embarking upon such enterprise difficulties would be encountered but the overseas delegates generally are so greatly impressed with Australia's possibilities that they feel confident that any scheme carried out on sound lines would be certain of success.

A proposal of considerable importance to Australians is at present being considered by some of the English delegates. Briefly, the proposal is that a large area of land should be obtained in one of the States and converted into small allotments, and that selected emigrants from the old country should be brought out settled and financed until they were able to pay their way. It is recognised that capital would be required at first, but the delegates who have discussed the matter believe that the scheme would not only find employment for English labour, open up Australian land and increase our population, but that it would also prove a satisfactory investment for its promoters. The English representatives who have such a scheme under consideration have taken nothing for granted. They have obtained all kinds of information and statistics regarding Australian land, such as the areas available for settlement and the prices at which the land is available. Their inquiries have not been confined to and particular State. Pamphlets have been obtained from Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, and Western Australia. The delegates do not appear to be very favourably impressed with the prospects of securing land at cheap rates in Victoria, and so far as the inquiries have gone they are rather inclined to the belief that the most advantageous terms are offered by Western Australia.

When questioned regarding the proposal the other day Mr. S. W. Royce, of Manchester, said:—"We have been discussing the possibility of inaugurating, as a business proposition, a scheme for bringing out suitable immigrants from the old country and settling them in Australia in a small community. It would be a necessity that the land should be offered on such conditions that the settlers could become owners of the freehold. The idea would be to take immigrants from the old country, bring them to Australia, and finance them until they are firmly settled and able to provide for themselves." Mr. Royce is greatly impressed with Australia's possibilities. He says that if a satisfactory policy of water conservation were adopted so as to provided against droughts there should be no limit to Australia's possibilities of development, and if the country generally were anything like that which he had seen the Commonwealth should be able to support a population of a hundred millions of people.

The delegates who have discussed the scheme of immigration consider that if they make a definite proposal the Government should consent to give them a tract of land on special terms. In the meantime they are obtaining all available information particularly with regard to available land in Western Australia. They state that it is possible that after they have given due consideration to the matter they will be in a position to make a definite offer to one of the State Governments.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY MOUNTED SPORTS.

The last weekly mounted sports of the Bombay Gymkhana were held on the Maidan yesterday. The programme comprised tilting at the ring and tent-pegging, jumping and a pony scurry as well as three events run by ladies' nomination.

The first of these was the "At Home" Stakes. Gentlemen rode a given course to where tea-tables were placed presided over by the ladies. They handed over their horses to syces and seated themselves at the tables, the ladies meanwhile dispensing tea, for which the gentlemen signed chits. They afterwards remounted and returned round the flag to the winning post. The competitor whose time from start to finish was nearest to a certain time which was announced by the starter was adjudged winner. Captain Haymes and Mrs. Mayne were the winners of this event.

In the Deck Quoits competition, the gentlemen had to ride the course, and having landed their horses to Syces, had to pick up polo balls from a heap and hand them to their partners. The ladies had to keep throwing these balls at buckets until they had thrown five in, when the gentleman mounted and completed the course. This competition was won by Mr. Grayburn and Miss Sinclair.

In the Dumb Sports gentlemen rode a given course and after handing their horses to syces took up their position behind a chalked line while their partners proceeded to imitate in dumb show—a sport, the name of which was on a slip given to them immediately the horses had started. When the rider consider he had guessed the sport his partner was imitating, he ran to a bran pie and tried to find some article closely connected with the sport and ride back with it round the flag to the winning post. Capt. Haymes and Mrs. Payne were the winners.

Tilting the Ring and Tent-pegging:
1 Mr. J. R. Reyholds
2 Capt. R. L. Haymes
3 Capt. H. S. S. Nash.

Jumping:
1 Mr. W. W. M. Thompson
2 Mr. L. M. Grayburn
3 Mr. F. Gampriet

"At Home" Stakes:
1 Capt. Haymes and Mrs. Mayne
2 Major and Mrs. Tulloh
3 Capt. and Mrs. Nash

Pony Scurry (distance handicap):
1 Mr. Thompson's "John Burns"
2 Mr. R. Andrew's "Bill"
3 Major Palmer's "Arbitrator"

Deck Quoits:
1 Mr. Grayburn and Miss Sinclair
2 Mr. H. C. Richmond and Mrs. Cudlip
3 Capt. and Mrs. Nash

Dumb Sports:
1 Capt. Haymes and Mrs. Payne
2 Mr. Grayburn and Miss Sinclair
3 Mr. Richmond and Mrs. Cudlip.

BOXING IN SECUNDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, OCTOBER 17.

The concluding bouts of the Royal Fusiliers' Boxing Tournament took place on Thursday last and was productive of excellent bouts.

The following are the final results:—

Middle Weights (11st 4lbs).

Pte Gates, R Fus., beat Pte Holland, Cheshire Regt, very close, Gates winning by a very small majority.

10st 4lbs open to all India.

Gunner Hicks, R F A, beat Driver Ryder, R F A. Hicks who had the advantage of height in reach won comfortably on points.

10st 7lbs Novices.

Gunner Ellis, R F A, beat Pte Buckley, Cheshire Regt. Ellis gained the Referee's decision after an extra round. There was very little to choose.

9st 7lbs Novices.

Pte Pamphillion, R Fus., beat Pte Harris, R Fus. Pamphillion won all through. Harris was at a disadvantage having hurt his hand.

Feather Weight, 9st.

Gunner Seaman, 41st B R F A, beat Pte Millard, R Fus, closely contested, Seaman winning on points after a very close fight.

Bantam Weights, 8st 7lbs.

Lance-Cpl Innes, R Fus, beat Bdsm O'Brien, Cheshire Regt. Innes showed well to advantage and gave a fine exhibition.

Boys' Heavy Weight.

Boy Crouch, 13th Hussars, beat Boy Larner, 13th Hussars. Crouch won with plenty to spare.

Boys' Light Weight.

Boy Tucker, 2nd Cheshire Regt, beat Boy Macintosh, R F A. Tucker should have a future. He has good styles.

Officials:—
Referee: R St C Souston, A V D.
Judges: Rev C O Giles, M A; Lt A F Simpson, 95th R Infantry; S Sgt Taylor, S and T Corps.
Timekeeper: I M S H Old, Gymnastic Staff.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 20.

Nearly all traces of the recent storm from the Bay have now disappeared and practically no rain has resulted from it. Yesterday the rainfall continued in the south of the peninsula where Madura had five inches, Trivandrum one and a half, and Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, Calicut and Kodaikanal one. The sky is entirely free from cloud in the area lying to the north of the line joining Bombay and Calcutta. The air is drier than usual in the United Provinces, the central parts of the country, the Deccan and the west of Bengal.

The deficiencies in temperature are not so marked this morning but the temperature everywhere is either below normal or only just normal.

The forecast gives no important rain as likely except in the South of the Peninsula.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 20TH OCTOBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday the 20th October 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air almost everywhere. Day temperature is in defect in the South-East Punjab; night temperature is low at Rawalpindi and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies remain clear and the air is considerably drier. Day temperature is almost normal; night temperature is below the average everywhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded in Lower Sind while they remain clear over the rest of the division. The air has become damper at Karachi but it contains the average amount of moisture elsewhere. Maximum temperature has fallen and is in defect at Karachi; minimum remains below the average at most places.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity has decreased at Veraval and is now either equal to or below the average everywhere. Temperature is normal except for a defect during day at Veraval and during night in the West Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is much below normal. Day temperature is normal; night temperature continues to fall and is generally in large defect.

The Konkan.—Skies have cleared in the north but continue moderately clouded in the south. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies have cleared over Hyderabad but light cloud persists in parts of the South Bombay Deccan. Humidity is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal except for a defect during night at Mategaon, Bijapur and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall in the south has been local. Colombo has had 1·58 of rain, Coimbatore 1·03, Calicut 0·90 and Cochin 0·70. The barometer has risen slightly in the north but pressure remains relatively low in Upper Sind, the North-East Punjab and the United Provinces. It is also below the average in the extreme south where skies remain moderately to densely clouded.

Fine weather is likely to continue everywhere except in Ceylon and the South Coromandel Coast.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

POONA RACES.

12th Extra Meeting.

Entry closed at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 19th October.

THE DONCASTER PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's b e g Milner II
Mr. Vincent Clifford's ch e g Pincher
Mr. Vincent Clifford's ch e g Ashanti Gold
Mr. A. J. D'Souza's br aus m Winsome
The Chief of Manavadar's, ch e m Lady Honour
Mr. Dowson's ch o g Rosewater
H. H. Aga Khan and Aga S. Shah's bans g Admiral Crichton.
Aga S. Shah's ch e g Forfeit
Mr. J. C. Smith's b aus m Boomey
Mr. R. R. S.' bl aus h Oakton
Mr. R. R. S' b aus m Metal Maid
Mr. Kelso's br aus g Paul Pry
Mr. Kelso's, br aus g St. Patrick
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e m Lady Leslie
Mr. M. Goculdas' br aus m T. M. S.

ARAB WELTER CONSOLATION.—Distance 1 mile.
Mr. Adil's ch h Bailey
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g h Darwin
Mr. S. M. Ameer's g h Ebrahim Pasha, 14
Mr. Ebrahim Mana's b h Middleman
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b h Little Gafil, 13 3 3-4
Mr. A. Mahomed's b h Silvermine
Mr. Kassim Jurgee' b h Deser King
Mr. Mufak's b h Shawcutt
Mr. Heath's ch h Baukat
Mr. Mohsen Abdul Aziz's q h England
Mr. G. K's b h Mooltan
Mr. Newton's b h Thaboor
Mr. Newton's q h Murmurees 13 3 1-2
Mr. Mufak's b q Sandid
Mr. M. Goculdas' q h Thuvel 13 3 3-4
Mr. M. Goculdas' g h Tharvel 13 3 3-4

THE DUSSERA PLATE.—Distance 1 1-4 miles.
Mr Adil's b h Dumra 13 3 1-2.
Mr Adil's g h Colaba.
Mr Toolsidass Tejpals g h Antica 13 3 1-2.
Mr Ali bin Talib's g h Red 14 0.
Mr Ali bin Talibs g h Darianoor.
Mr Hajee Sulleman's b h Hamayoon 14 0.
Mr Geor,e's ch h Corrector 14 0.
Mr W S Clarke's ch h Alma.
Mr A M Ameer's ch h Arab Lord.
Mr Haji Ali Sabakh's b h Company 14 0.
Mr J M Mistry's ch h Young Solanic.
Mr Dara Cowasjee's b h Little Gafil 13 3 3-4.
Mr Ebrahim Mana's ch h Lapwing.
Mr Abdoola Mistry's g h Urgent.
Mr A Mahomed's b h Silvermine.
Mr Khalil Dooree's ch h Amood 13 3 1-4.
Mr Mufak's b h Shawcutt.
Mr Hoosain Obayed's ch h Dhafer.
Mr G K's b h Bendigo.
Mr G K's b h Parliament.
Mr R R S's b h Sealkote.
Mr R R S's ch h Devon.
Mr D Runchordas's g h Spearmint.
Mr Newton's b h Thabcor.
Mr Newton's b h Hadee.
Mr M Goculdas's ch h Jehangir.
Mr M Goculdas's b h Hazza 13 3 3-4.

THE ARAB PONY SELLING PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.
The Chief of Manavadar's g h Calcutta 13-2 Rs. 600.
Mr Hajee Sulleman's b h Gaucho 13 2 3-4 Rs 400.
Mr S A Wahed's b h Angler 13 2 3-4 Rs. 600.
Mr S N Mahomed's g h Malik Jaman 13 3 1-2 Rs. 400.
Mr Ebrahim Mana's b h Tamim 13 2 1-2 Rs. 800.
Mr M Nusserwanjee's b h Assi 14 Rs. 400.
Mr Moosa Mahomed Hoosain's ch h Henry 13 2 3-4 Rs. 500.
Mr Mufak's ch h Field Marshal 13 3 1-3 Rs. 400.
Mr Rowland's g h Good chance 14 Rs. 600.
Ms Pitt's g h Little Joker 13 1 1-2 Rs. 1,200.
Mr Sheeth bin Sail's ch h Milbis 12 3 1-4 Rs 400.
Mr G K's b h Merchant 14 3 Rs. 400,
Mr G K's ch h Manolicher 13 3 Rs. 600.
Mr G K's ch h Muddaries 13 3 1-2 Rs. 500.
Mr G K's ch h Disfigure 13 2 1-2 Rs. 600.
Mr A S Oomer's b h Rajput 13 2 1-4 Rs. 1,200.
Mr Morison's g h Bailes 13 2 1-2 Rs. 600.
Mr Noormahomed Begmahomed's g h Gwalior 13 1 3-4 Rs. 1,000.
Mr Newton's b h Sirur 13 2 3-4 Rs. 400.
Mr Newton's g h Sayar 13 2 1-2 Rs. 500.
Mr Nasar Abdoola's b h Collector 13 2 Rs. 800.
Mr M Goculdass' ch h Hachal 13 3 1 2 Rs. 400.

A MAIDEN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr Toolsidas Tejpal's b h Mizbir Beg 14 0.
Mr S A Wahed's ch h The Monarch 14 0.
Mr P Reginald's g h Hurr 13 3 1-2.
Mr R S Forage's ch h Waterloo 13 1 3-4.
Mr A M Ameer's g h Ebrahim Pasha 14 0.
Mr Dara Cowasjee's b h Little Gafil 13 3 3-4.
Mr Ebrahim Mana's ch h Contractor 14 0.
Mr A Mahomed's ch h Injabakkh 13 2 3-4.
Mr Abdoola Mistry's ch h Priceless 13 3 1-4.
Mr A M Saif's b h Monarch 14 0.
Mr Sahi Manomed's g h Grey Morn II 14 0.
Mr Hajee Saleh's b h Waziristan 14 0.
Mr Tahar Yuni's g h Nishan 14 0.
Mr Tahar Yuni's g h Neb 13 3 1-4.
Mr G D Dorea's ch h Matheran 13 3.
Mr Syed Rashid's b h Hoodaib 13 3 1-2.
Mr Osman Soomath's b h Begler Beg 14 0.
Mr G K's b h Merchant 13 3.
Mr Newton's g h Murmurees 13 3 1-2.
Mr A A Bassam's b h Lahvk 13 2 1-2.
Mr Abdool Shamlan's b h Blood 13 2 3-4.
Mr M Goculdass' g h Thavil 13 3 3-4.
Mr M Goculdass' ch h Orby 13 2.

THE MATHERAN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs
Mr A S Oomer's b h Rajput 13 2 1-4.
Mr A Rahman's ch h Selection 13 2 1-2.
Mr P Victor's g h Murzook 13 3.
Mr Hajee Ali Sabakh's g h Shanwar 13 3.
Mr Kadoo bin Saleh's b h Yacoot 13 2 1-2.
Mr Hoosain Obayed's g h Yacoot 13 2 1-2.
Mr R R S's g h Mudkoor 13 3.
Mr Newton's g h Cheehan 13 3.
Mr M Goculdass' b h Moonib Pasha 13 3.
Mr M Goculdass' ch h Dilerjung 13 3.

PROPOSED INDIAN CRICKET XI.

The movement to send an Indian cricket team to England in 1911, or at some date in the near future, is progressing favourably. Mr. Framjee Patel sends us a copy of the following letter, which he has received from the Private Secretary to his Highness the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, and which should considerably help the movement:—

Dear Sir,—H. H. the Maharaja Jam Saheb desires me to express to you his cordial sympathy with and best wishes for the success of the project—which, as appeared in the papers, you are promoting—of sending an Indian team to England. Realising the great educational advantages to be gained and naturally a keen supporter of cricket under any conditions, His Highness is especially anxious for the success of this undertaking, and will do anything he can to help it on with the greatest pleasure.

He wishes me to say he will be glad to subscribe Rs. 1,000 towards the Guarantee Fund and hopes you will find your appeal ably responded to by all who take an interest in cricket in India. Assuring you of his firm support.

Yours faithfully,
G. W. FOSTER,
Jamnagar, October 18th. Private Secretary.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umerkhadi and Dongri	2	1	9
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Samaswad Shuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	12
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	7
E Mazgon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	15
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	9
Total	5	4	76
This day last year	9	9	74

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

LOST PROPERTY.

Dora—"And so you quarrelled?"

Lottie—"Yes; and I returned all his presents. And what do you think he did?"

"Something horrid, I'm sure."

"He sent me half a dozen boxes of face powder, with a note explaining that he thought he had taken as much as that home on his coat since he first knew me."

THEY WERE ALL DEAD.

An American orator was addressing a crowd in St. Louis. After recounting the people's wrongs he cried passionately, "Where are America's great men? Why don't they take up the cudgels in our defence? In the face of our manifold wrongs, why do they remain cold, immovable, silent?"

"Because they're all cast in bronze," shouted a cynic in the rear.

JUST A HINT.

He had been calling at intervals for five years, and one night when he and the young lady were seated in a secluded corner of the drawing-room the front door bell rang.

"Oh, bother," cried the young man; "better tell the servant you are out."

"Shall I not tell her to say I'm engaged?" asked the girl shyly; and before another quarter of an hour had passed she was.

MORE BECOMING THAN HE THOUGHT.

He was a man of economical views, and thought he'd play safe. As his wife donned her old hat, he said "That is a becoming hat, my dear."

"Oh, yes," replied his wife, who was wise to his little game, "it is becoming old, and that reminds me the bill for the new one I ordered for the summer will also be coming soon."

A MISUNDERSTANDING.

The guest came down to breakfast sleepy and wild-eyed, but the hotel proprietor cheerfully queried—

"Did you enjoy the flute-playing in the room next to you last night?"

"Enjoy it? I spent half the night pounding on the wall for the idiot to stop."

"Go dwess! Why, Herr Wiffle told me that he played over all the tunes he knew four times because the person in the next room encored every one!"

FROM ALL ACCOUNTS.

"

BY THE WAY.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE EMPIRE.

Off the north-west coast of Australia there is an island which till recently belonged to no one. It is not a very large island. In fact, it measures only 365 yards by 30 yards. It has, however, a good anchorage, and for that reason its possession may at some time be valuable. The British Government has, therefore, annexed the island, and an official notification of the fact recently reached the Commonwealth Minister for External Affairs. The new British possession is known as Cartier Island, and is almost surrounded by coral reefs.

AN AUSTRALIAN CRICKETER.

News comes of the death of Mr. John Conway, the manager of the first team of Australian cricketers to go to England. When these pioneers sailed they were told they were embarking on a "foolish enterprise," and that the aid of charity would have to be invoked to enable them to get back to Australia. But they did pretty well, won matches, made money, and were accorded a great popular ovation on their return, Mr. Conway was the last survivor of the Victorian team that played against H. H. Stephenson's pioneer, All-England Eleven, in Melbourne half a century ago.

MEN-OF-WAR BUT NOT BATTLESHIPS.

It is fortunate that the American public is not just now a victim to such scares about foreign aggression as disturbed the British public not long ago. Otherwise a panic might easily have been created by the report that an American liner, near the close of a voyage across the Pacific, "encountered a fleet of Portuguese men-of-war." On the liner itself this adventure aroused intense interest, but no alarm. The passengers, it is recorded, "enjoyed a rare and strangely beautiful sight." The vessel steamed for hours through this fleet, which "could be seen like a jewelled mantle stretching out for miles in every direction." The experience is one that will be envied by naturalists, who are well aware that the Portuguese man-of-war is one of the most attractive of all jelly-fish.

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE AT AOSTA.

Annoyance, if not actual commotion, has been caused at Aosta by the announcement that Italian is henceforth to be the official language of the town. Hitherto the French language has prevailed in this corner of Italy; and one cannot help remembering that all its literary associations are French. Xavier the Maitre, when an officer in the service of the King of Sardinia, was stationed there for four years, and his "Lepreux de la cite d'Aoste" was inspired by his visits to an actual leper living in the valley. Nor is that the only book which French literature owes to his sojourn there. Placed under close arrest for forty days as a punishment for fighting a duel, he spent the time profitably by writing his famous "Voyage autour de ma Chambre." Aosta has no Italian literary associations of equal value with these.

WHERE CURFEW RINGS TO-NIGHT.

To-night at sundown, writes a correspondent, the little Surrey village of Chertsey will re-echo to the tolling of the curfew bell, which, in accordance with ancient custom, is sounded every evening from September 29 to March 25. It is appropriate that Chertsey should thus maintain the custom, for the village has interesting "curfew" associations. The curfew bell which hung in Chertsey Abbey tolled for the funeral of Henry VI, murdered in the Tower of London and hurried to Chertsey to be buried "without priest, clerk, torch, or taper, singing or saying." The abbey was also the scene of the romantic legend which relates how Blanche Heriot, to save her lover Neville, nephew of Warwick the King-Maker, condemned to die at sundown, climbed the curfew tower and held the clapper of the great bell. The story, always popular locally, attained wide fame when Mr. Clifford Harrison embodied it in his poem "The Legend of Chertsey." Since then reciter's audiences have probably had their fill of it.

ABSENT-MINDED CORRESPONDENTS.

In one month, according to the "Journal of St. Petersburg," there have been found in the post-office letter boxes 332 postal cards and 170 letters and book packages bearing no address. In this respect, the "Independance Belge" relates the story of a peasant who, in writing to his son, addressed the letter, "A mon fils, Bruxelles." The authorities did not despair. They placed the missive in the rack of letters to be called for at the General Post Office. One day a young man appeared at the counter and asked, "Have you not received a letter from my father for me?" The clerk handed him the letter without hesitation. He was the addressee.

WAITERS' TIPS.

The Waiters' Association of Berlin has under consideration the subject in favour of making tips obligatory "a la francaise" and according to table. In the brasseries they propose to enact that the customer shall pay 12 per cent. in the way of "pourboire" when the bill is under three shillings. In the large establishments the attentive "keliner" will be satisfied with eight per cent. when the bill exceeds £5. The modest ten per cent. on small sums is to become a thing of the past in Berlin and the neighbourhood.

HOW TO CROSS A ROAD.

The tramway company at Kiel is the subject of ridicule by the "Frankfort Gazette," but most persons will agree that the company, in distributing in the elementary schools of the district a series of hints for children crossing the roads, has performed a public service, and that many adults could do worse than study the rules should they come across them. Among the rules we find the following:—Keep to the right in walking on the pavement and do not stand at street corners. In crossing the road, do so at a right angle, and not diagonally, and at a spot where the road is narrowest. In the middle look right and left, and then keep straight ahead if the way is clear. Should vehicles be crossing take advantage of them by keeping at their side. Do not stop in the middle of the road, especially where there are tram lines.

PRESCRIPTIONS FOR A KING.

Dr. Raymond Crawfurd, in his "Last Days of Charles II," published by the Clarendon Press, tells us that in his fatal illness the "best of kings" seems to have had fourteen doctors in attendance, and they dosed him in the course of 5 1-2 days with the following drugs and powders:—Orange infusion of the metals; white vitriol dissolved in compound paeony water; powder of sacred bitter; syrup of buckthorn; common decoction for clysters; rock salt; emetic wine; two-bleud pills; bryony compound; powder of white hellebore roots; powder of cowslip flowers; best manna; cream of tartar; barley and liquorice; sweet almond kernels; sal ammoniac.

OTHER REMEDIES.

The foregoing seems a formidable array, but it does not exhaust the catalogue, for Dr. Crawfurd also enumerates antidotal milk water; mallow root; melon seeds; chicken broth; bark of elm; a julep of black cherry water; flowers of lime; lilies of the valley; paeony compound, spirit of lavender; prepared pearls; and white sugar candy; senna leaves; flowers of camomile; gentian root; nutmeg; ale made without hops; spirit of human skull (commonly employed in convulsive disorders; the purpose was suggestive, viz., to excite horror, as it was so be the skull of a man who had died a violent death); Peruvian bark; syrup of cloves; Raleigh's stronger antidote; Goa stone; Rhine wine; and oriental Bezoar stone.

THE Central Provinces and Berar administration have made certain relaxations in sections 60 and 61 of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act 1901 in the case of garden—sardars and local agents working in the Provinces as employes of the Tea District Labour Supply Association, the Longai Valley Employers' Recruiting Association and the Assam Labour Association.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 93, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MEN AND MATTERS.

"A MAN WITHOUT A HOLIDAY."

Such was the definition of a Cabinet Minister given some time ago by Sir Edward Grey, whose brilliant speech on the Press has caused such a great deal of interest. And certainly Sir Edward has lived up to the definition himself, for there is not a harder worker than he among the politicians of to-day. It is true that he occasionally finds time to indulge in fly-fishing, but even then he is not free from the cares of office, and while waiting anxiously for a "bite," he is thinking out the answers to some of the thousand and one questions connected with our foreign policy. Formerly, Sir Edward's partiality for angling was so great that Mr. Gladstone composed the following verse about him:

Behold our Grey, the dry-fly king,
Whose word the world relies on;
He never said a foolish thing,
Nor did he an unwise one.

A CHAMPION TENNIS PLAYER.

At one time, Sir Edward Grey was a magnificent tennis player, and there is a story told to the effect that when he was Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs he was sometimes able to snatch a couple of hours in the afternoon for his favourite game, and he observed when leaving the tennis court on one occasion that he had nothing to live for through the coming week but to look forward to the next Wednesday afternoon, when he could again take up the racquet. Sir Edward no longer plays for championships, but he still retains his liking for the game, and a little practice would probably show him to be as fine a player as ever.

LADY SARAH WILSON.

It is announced that Lady Sarah Wilson has written a book on her South African experiences. It has fallen to the lot of few women to have had such an adventurous career as Lady Sarah, for she was shut up in Mafeking during the siege, has acted as a war correspondent for a daily paper, and has witnessed many exciting and wonderful scenes in various parts of the world. Lady Sarah is a daughter of the sixth Duke of Marlborough and one of Society's most interesting leaders. She is an ideal hostess, and as a bridge, player has few equals, while she and her husband are personal friends of the King.

A PRISONER OF WAR.

During the Boer War, Lady Sarah was taken prisoner by the Boers. A message had been sent to her by carrier pigeon, but the bird flew into the Boer camp where the message was read, and an escort was sent out to capture Lady Sarah, as it was thought that she was a spy. Eventually, she was exchanged for a thief, and she went to Mafeking, where she remained during the siege.

THE JEWISH MAGNATE.

Lord Swaythling, who, appropriately enough, announced his retirement from the world of business on the eve of the great cycle of Jewish festivals which are now taking place, is the head of what may be considered the most striking Jewish family after the Rothschilds. He himself has risen successively from being plain Mr. to a baronetcy and then a peerage, and was for many years M. P. for the Whitechapel division of the Tower Hamlets. Of his ten childrem one, the Hon. Edwin Montagu, is the Parliamentary Secretary of the Premier, his eldest daughter is the wife of Mr. Ernest L. Franklin (her cousin), and one of the partners in Lord Swaything's firm, Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., and a keen educationist. Mrs. Franklin is the hon. organising secretary of the Parents' National Educational Union for which she has done so much, and a member of the sub-committee of the Women's Industrial Council. In matters Jewish, she and her sister, the Hon. Lily Montague, are keen workers on the Jewish Religious Union, an emancipated and unorthodox association which holds very different views from the extremely rigid once held by Lord Swaythling.

NEPHEW IN THE CABINET.

Miss Lily Montagu almost devotes her life to the betterment of the lives of working girls, and especially does she concern herself with the welfare of those of her own faith. She also holds nearly every Saturday morning a charmingly simple service for Jewish children in the new West-end Synagogue. Mr. Herbert Samuel, the brilliant young Cabinet Minister, is one of Lord Swaythling's many nephews, Mr. Stuart Samuel, M. P. for Tower Hamlets, another, and a third is Mr. Louis Sinclair, another M. P. Lord Swaythlings's beautiful town house in Kensington Palace Gardens is filled with many art treasures which he has amassed in the course of years, historic Jewish plate, fine silver of the Middle Ages, and notable majolica. The taste for collecting "objects d'art" he shares with several members of his family. In his home the Jewish religion with its many observances and elaborate ritual is kept with an orthodoxy such as reigns in few families outside those connected with the ministry, and Lord Swaythling is one of the few Jews who have been able to pursue an extremely successful business career without sacrificing any of his orthodox principles.

A GREAT WELSHMAN.

The illness which prevented Mr. Augustine Birrell from appearing at Swansea also prevented him from being the guest of that very remarkable man, Lord Glantawe. Born a little over seventy years ago at Clydach, in the Swansea Valley, his lordship began life, like so many thousands of Glamorganshire lads, as a tinworker at the age of fifteen. At this time he could neither read nor write, and neither could he speak a word of English. His working hours started at five in the morning and finished at eight in the evening. But, in spite of all these drawbacks, he was determined to "get on"; and the first step towards his goal was accomplished when he joined a small night school, which was presided over by a journeyman tailor. Thus he rose, step by step, until at twenty-two he was made manager of the works, at thirty a town councillor, and a few years later mayor of Swansea. It was during his third term as mayor that he was knighted by Queen Victoria, the occasion being the opening of the Swansea docks.

CAUGHT!

A typical Welshman, Lord Glantawe has all the Taffy's gift of repartee. This was well exemplified a few years ago when he contested (and successfully) the Carmarthen Boroughs in the Unionist interest. One evening, while addressing a meeting at the Guildhall, in Carmarthen, a man, apparently a political opponent, rose up and in a loud voice asked:—"How do you treat your own workmen? Long hours and short pay, I suppose? I ought to know, for I was one of them." For a moment Sir John (as he was then) was non-plussed by the suddenness of this charge, while the audience eagerly awaited developements. Then, looking hard at the interrupter, he asked: "Were you employed at my Cardiff works?" "Yes, I was," came the defiant reply. "Then," said Sir John quietly, "let me inform the audience that I have never had works in or within ten miles of Cardiff."

A GREAT ASTRONOMER.

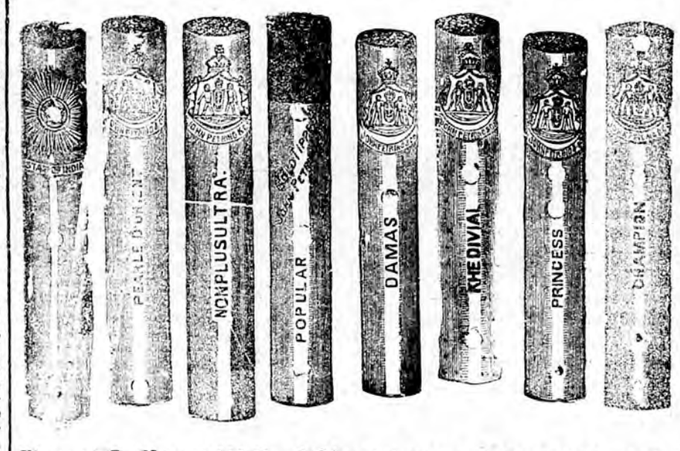
Sir David Gill, who has appealed for £100,000 for survey work in Africa, is one of the greatest living astronomers, and what he does not know about the stars is certainly not worth knowing. He is by brith a Scotsman, and became devoted to science at an early age. When little more than a youth he erected a small observatory in his father's garden, and commenced practical astronomical work in real earnest. In 1879 he became Director of the Cape Observatory, where he quickly earned fame by his brilliancy.

MANY DISTINCTIONS.

In 1874, Sir David conducted Lord Lindsay's expedition to Mauritius for the observation of the transit of Venus, and three years later he conducted an expedition to Ascension. Naturally, Sir David's numerous achievements have brought him many honours, and he has been decorated by the Khedive; has received the Valz medal of the Paris Academy of Sciences and the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society of London. When so much talk is going on about the possibility of signalling to Mars, it is interesting to note that Sir David Gill rejects the idea that life as we know it exists on that planet. It is also interesting to note that he is one of the scientists who is opposed to the "daylight saving" scheme, which caused so much attention some time ago. In speak of this Bill on one occasion he called it "a wild cat scheme," which was "not worth a pinch of snuff."

AN enquiry lately made into the fruit supply of the Saharanpur district of the United Provinces has brought to light that as much as 44,000 maunds of fruit were exported from the Saharanpur Railway station is a single season.

HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES.



Star of India	per 100 Rs. 4-0	Gold Tipped Popular,	per 100. Rs. 2-8
Princess	„ 3-0	Non Plus Ultra ...	„ 2-8
Pearled' Orient	„ 3-4	Khedivial ...	„ 2-0
Damas	„ 2-4	Champion ...	„ 1-8

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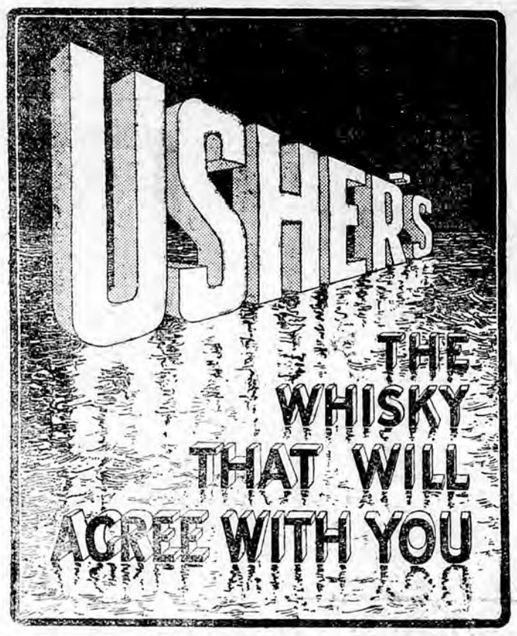

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Bands.

The Band of H. M. Coldstream Guards. (*12-Inch Records*).
(Conducted by Lieut. Mackenzie Rogan, M.V.O.)
0197 March Heroique (*Saint-Saens.*)
0198 Nell Gwyn, Dances Nos. II, and III. (*German*).
0199 "Our Miss Gibbs," Sel. I. (*Caryll and Monckton*).
0200 "Our Miss Gibbs," Sel. II. (*Caryll and Monckton*).
The Bohemian Orchestra. (10-*Inch Records*).
G. C. 798 Songe d'Automne (*Joyce*).
G. C. 799 Vision of Salome (*Joyce*).
Spanish Royal Band of Halbadiera. (10-*Inch Records*).
2—60274 La Viejecita (Minuet) (*Caballero*).
2—60280 La Giralda (Two Step) (*Juarranz*). (12-*Inch Record*)
060012 La Verbena de la Palomo (Prelude and fragment) (Breton).

Concert Music.

Mr. Evan Williams (Tenor). (*12-Inch Record*).
02184 Sing ye Praise, and He counteth all your sorrows ("Hymn of Praise") (Mendelssohn) (81).
Mr. John Harrison (Tenor). (10-*Inch Record*).
G. C. 4—2027 O flower of all the world (*Woodforde-Finden*) (81).
Mr. Robert Radford (Bass). (10-*Inch Record*).
G. C. 4—2028 A chip of the old block (*Squire*) (82).
Miss Perceval Allen (Soprano). (12-*Inch Record*).
03138 Scenes that are brightest (Maritana) (*Wallace*) (80).
Miss Alice Lakin (Contralto). (12-*Inch Record*).
03139 Through love to light (*Wynne*) (81).

Quartettes.

Sheffield Festival Quartet. (12-*Inch Record*).
(Conducted by Mr. Henry J. Wood)
04042 (*a*) When evening's twilight (*Hatton*).
(*b*) In the merry Spring (*Ravenscroft*) (80).
The Dollar Princess Operatic Party. (12-*Inch Record*).
04502 How do you do? (No. 15) ("Dollar Princess") (*Leo Falls*) (81). (10-*Inch Record*).
G.C. 4623 Chewska (No. II) ("Dollar Princess") (*Leo Falls*) (80).

Instrumental.

The Renard Quartet (Messrs. Renard, Fellowes, R. Epstein, and Eli Hudson). (*12-Inch Record*).
08016 The Lark (*Glinka*).

Humorous.

Miss Blanche Ring. (10-*Inch Record*).
G. C. 3817 Yip, I Adee, I ay. (81).

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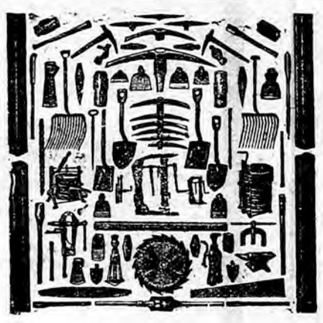

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